

THE NONCONFORMIST.

John Henry Davis.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PLAN FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION TO SEEK THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

APPENDED to the few remarks which follow, will be found a detailed plan for summoning an anti-state-church convention, to which we beg the attention of our readers. It was communicated to us by a valued correspondent, and is inserted in our columns precisely as it reached us. We submit it to public notice with a very few words of comment.

We may observe, in starting, that the general principles of the plan have our hearty concurrence. It steers clear of legal rocks and shoals. It asks for no recognised leadership. It places the constituency upon a most liberal, but, nevertheless, upon a well defined basis. It avoids everything which wears an aspect of sectarian partiality. It allows free scope for zeal, wherever it exists, to exert itself, without putting it under obligation to wait upon the movements of authority. It provides a fund for its own expenses—and its mechanism is simple, easily worked, and, if worked with energy, must be efficient.

Our correspondent has, we think, too exclusively regarded the proposed convention as an impressive demonstration of nonconforming principles and of nonconforming power. That, if well attended, it would prove such, we cannot doubt. With us, however, this has been estimated as of secondary importance merely. To collect together in one common centre, and, by collecting, to brace up such earnest zeal for the enfranchisement of religion, as may already exist—to organise an aggressive movement, and put it into practical activity—in a word, to plant a standard beneath which men seriously disposed to work out the church's freedom may gather and array themselves—constitutes, in our opinion, the primary end of the proposed convention, as it assuredly creates the most pressing necessity for it. With this view, we are disposed to think the number of delegates required, and of the constituents to be represented by each, as well as the amount of money which each constituency is to pay towards the expenses of the convention, to be higher than the occasion demands. They are details, however, which easily admit of modification.

It will be seen that our correspondent has put us in a position of prominence. We should not have inserted his suggestion on this head, but with a view to give completeness to his plan—which, had we struck out our own name, we could not have done. We may state, however, our confidence that this portion of his suggestions will be found unnecessary. *The first step has been taken by others*—and they, whatever they may deem to be advisable as a preliminary to public effort, will be in a position, if they see fit, for issuing the proposed address, and for getting up the public requisition. It will also, with great propriety, fall within the range of their duties, to appoint the trustees of the funds, and the provisional council for carrying out the plan.

With these observations we commend the project to the careful notice of our friends. We hope its main characteristics will be found to obviate every serious difficulty, and to meet every pressing necessity. Should they be ultimately adopted, dissenting character will be fairly put to the test—and if there exist not in the three kingdoms a sufficient amount of zeal for truth to work machinery so simple, then will it be obvious that the time for an aggressive movement against establishments is yet a long way off, and that nothing can be hoped for, until by another and another attack upon their interests, dissenters have been aroused to a consciousness of the worth of their professed principles. We have no idea that such will turn out to be the case.

PLAN.

1. The convention to be formed by an assembly of not less than THREE HUNDRED delegates.

The effect of the convention in promoting its object will depend mainly on its power to attract public attention; and this will depend, in a great degree, on the numerical amount of its members. Unless, too, it can be ascertained that three hundred delegates can be brought together, there will be no sufficient evidence afforded of the existence of such an amount of strong and ardent feeling on the subject, as to warrant the meeting of a convention. The knowledge, also, that unless a given number is arrived at there can be no convention, will make the friends of

the movement everywhere active; as all must then feel that a want of energy in any single district of the kingdom might hinder the whole design. This, being everywhere felt, will be everywhere avoided.

2. Every delegate to be nominated by FIVE HUNDRED constituents at the least, resident within the town, parish, or place, for which such delegate shall be nominated; and no constituent to share in the nomination of more than one delegate.

This provision is intended to secure for every delegate a *minimum* of authority and importance; and also, while it serves to connect his representation with some specific body and locality, to make the fact of possessing the confidence of a given number of individuals a necessary qualification.

3. Any number of delegates to be sent from the same town, parish, or place; or any number of towns, parishes, or places to unite in the nomination of one and the same delegate.

By this rule, in connexion with the preceding, all difficulty in appointing the number of delegates, according to the importance in population of particular towns or districts, is intended to be avoided. A large town will send as many delegates as it can find five-hundreds of constituents; and towns or villages not able to find five hundred constituents will club together to create that number, and so jointly nominate a delegate. It is deemed desirable, also, that the representation in the convention should not be congregational or denominational, but of men, only because of their willingness to work in the great cause by sending their representative: this object, it is thought, will be attained by this rule.

4. The only qualification of a constituent of a delegate to be, a residence within the town, parish, or place, or towns, parishes, or places, for which the delegate whom he shall nominate shall appear in the convention; and that he is a voluntary supporter of the Christian worship of Almighty God.

The limitation to residents within the locality which the delegate represents will give a strict right to the title of delegate for that locality, and the public will fairly know where the authority conferred has been derived from. The representation being, by this rule, made strictly local, if it be found at the same time to be spread over a large geographical surface, this fact will excite public attention. The qualification proposed for a constituent is selected for its simplicity, and as imposing no test but that of a practice of what is professed.

5. The nomination of every delegate to be made by the signature of each constituent to a nomination paper, according to Rule 6, in which he shall set out his Christian name and surname at full length, his profession, trade, or calling, and his residence.

The formality of this mode of nomination will imply a deliberateness and solemnity which must add importance to the act in the minds of all observers, and must confer that importance on the office conferred. In large towns public meetings may decide that a delegate or delegates shall be sent, and who he or they shall be, and this may facilitate the after nomination by signature; but in places where a public meeting cannot be held, or where several places, from the small numerical importance of each, must unite to nominate a delegate, the convenience of this mode of nomination will be great, for in such a case (and it is, in fact, all that would be necessary in any case) there needs only that a party of well known fitness and willingness should be selected as the delegate, and then that some zealous hands should circulate for signature the nomination paper. If three hundred delegates are finally assembled by this means, they will appear as the representatives of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND men at the least, who have made them so each under his own hand!! The influence of such a fact would not be slight.

6. A printed form of nomination of a delegate to be provided, and issued by the parties convening the convention, which shall specify the duties and powers of a delegate; and to which shall be appended ruled columns for the signatures of at least five hundred constituents, according to Rule 5, or for a greater number, when required. Such form of nomination to embrace a declaration, according to Rule 2, that each constituent signing the same has not made any other nomination of a delegate; and also a declaration, according to Rule 3, that he is a voluntary supporter of the Christian worship of Almighty God. No other form of nomination to be valid.

It is obvious that this uniformity in the terms and mode of nomination, secured by all being issued from and returned to a central point, will secure many advantages. The declarations to be incorporated into the form of nomination will give a value to every signature of great importance. The ruled columns for signatures will of course embrace several sheets, admitting of being distributed to several hands; so that, when a delegate has been agreed upon, the labour of collecting the necessary signatures may be imposed on ten separate parties, who would have to obtain only fifty each. Where several towns or places unite to send a delegate, one or more nomination sheets would be sent to each town.

7. The nomination of a delegate to be accompanied by the payment of the sum of TEN POUNDS, out of which sum the expenses of the delegate, in traveling to and from, and remaining at, the convention, shall be defrayed by the treasurer of the convention on its rising, and the balance be applicable to the general expenses. Such payment of ten pounds to be made to the parties provided as trustees, according to Rule 11.

By this expedient it is intended to equalise the cost of the convention to all the parties who unite in it. However central the place of meeting, the expenses of each delegate will be in proportion to the distance of his locality from that place. Some may come at a cost of one pound, others of ten. This must necessitate the presence of an unfair proportion of delegates from the proximate localities, and practically shut out the remote;

making the convention, in fact, that of a district rather than of the kingdom. Both these evils are intended to be avoided. This payment is also intended to provide funds for the general objects of the convention, besides paying the expenses of its members. If the average expenses of the three hundred delegates be six pounds each, there will remain, after paying these, twelve hundred pounds, to be expended in publishing the convention's proceedings throughout the length and breadth of the land. The convention must have its own reporters, and command notice by the daily press of the metropolis, and weekly press of the whole kingdom, by the seductive influence of its gold. It will obtain this on no other terms.

8. The nomination of delegates to be made and sent in on or before a given date, in order that it may be ascertained whether the number of three hundred, made necessary by Rule 1 to constitute the convention, have been appointed; and if by such date such number of delegates are found to have been duly nominated, the convention to be summoned to assemble, not earlier than fourteen days from that date, nor later than one month.

As the final holding of the convention is made contingent on the nomination of at least three hundred delegates, the nomination of these must of course proceed under this uncertainty; but by the means provided by this rule, the time of its assembling, if at all, will be known to be within a given fourteen days.

9. The nomination of delegates to be required by a PUBLIC REQUISITION, to be issued as provided for by Rule 10, so soon as TWO HUNDRED names are signed thereto; provided that there are among such number *two* names, at the least, of parties resident in some town, parish, or place within each county of England and Wales, and also the names of some resident in Scotland and Ireland.

The opinion is strongly felt, that the voice calling into existence so important an assembly should not be either metropolitan or provincial; it should be the voice of the nation, echoed from every part of its area. A large *minimum* of signatures is therefore adopted, to compel the collection of them from a wide surface; and for the same reason, and that it may be known that the whole nation speaks, a voice must be heard from every county. The signatures to this requisition would be obtained by the simple means of sending, by the penny post, a printed copy to every party who might express a wish to sign it, or be supposed to have a desire to do so. These printed copies, being returned with the signature of the party, would be retained as the warrant for such signature appearing to the public requisition.

10. The public requisition of a nomination of delegates to be prepared, and the number of signatures according to Rule 9 be endeavoured to be obtained, so soon as TWO HUNDRED separate towns, parishes, or places, or towns, parishes, or places combined for such object, shall have each remitted to the Editor of the *Nonconformist*, who shall be a trustee, with others, to receive and apply the same according to Rule 11, the sum of One Pound, accompanied by a declaration that such sum is the contribution of parties who are prepared to unite in obtaining the nomination of a delegate from the places where they are resident. Such sums to form a fund for defraying the expenses of calling and preparing the convention; and the balance to be paid over to the treasurer of that body, when finally assembled.

The object is not simply to get two hundred pounds, but to get this from two hundred places. Every shilling of this amount would be needed in order suitably to inform and prepare the public mind for the election of delegates, and then to announce the holding of the convention. A secretary of adequate intelligence, paid for the devotion of his whole time, would instantly be required, and a correspondence with the whole country entered upon. The advertising of the public requisition for the election of delegates—by placards to be posted in every town of the kingdom—by insertions in the daily and weekly metropolitan press, and in at least one county paper in each county of England and Wales, and in the leading papers of Scotland and Ireland—all this would involve an expenditure of a large amount, but which is absolutely necessary if the movement is to be made national.

11. The Editor of the *Nonconformist* to prepare and issue a PRELIMINARY ADDRESS, setting out the objects of the proposed convention, and detailing the foregoing plan for its constitution, and calling for the immediate contribution of one pound according to Rule 10; and also to obtain to such preliminary address the signatures of as many parties, known to him to be interested in the proposed object, as he may be able to confer with. The parties signing such preliminary address to be trustees to receive and apply the fund of two hundred pounds, to be raised and disbursed according to Rule 10; and also to act as a Provisional Council, for carrying out the foregoing plan for calling the convention, deciding on its place of meeting, and making all necessary arrangements for its assembling; and also be trustees of the fund to be created by the sum to be paid, according to Rule 7, at the time of the nomination of every delegate, until the assembling of the convention, when the same shall be transferred to a treasurer appointed by that body.

A first step must be taken somewhere, and by some one. In this case, however, it is only to ask a question. If there be no response, the matter is ended; if there be, and that an approval of the object and the plan, there will also be the opportunity of expressing approval of this agency for conducting the first steps in the process, and so amount, in reality, to an election to the offices and duties which are by this and the preceding rule proposed.

PROPOSED ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONVENTION.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the *Dover Chronicle*.)

From the newspapers devoted to the interests of the various bodies of dissenters in this country, we learn that it is in contemplation to organise a grand and extensive association under the above title; the object of which will be, to use every constitutional and legitimate means to sever the connexion now existing between church and state. The principles on which the convention will be founded are, the rights of every man to be fully persuaded, in his own mind, upon religious matters, and to act according to that persuasion; and the injustice of the governing power in compelling the support of one religious sect, to the exclusion of all others.

The correctness of these principles must be recognised by all who claim the possession of extended views in religion and politics; but, unfortunately, till lately, dissenters themselves, whatever they may have felt upon the subject, have not acted upon, and enforced them, or long ere this the compulsory payment to a wealthy establishment would have ceased, and dissenters would have occupied a much higher position in the political scale than they have yet attained. Dissenters have remained too long satisfied with the modicum of tolerance and freedom doled out to them by a state church. A public lecture occasionally on nonconformity, and a paragraph or two in the periodical press in the dissenting interest, embrace all the opposition that for several years has been attempted in England against the establishment, until the introduction of Sir James Graham's Factories Education bill roused a spirit, which, we may safely rely, is not likely soon to be allayed, and which, among other results, has given rise to this project of an anti-state-church convention. Thus, therefore, that bill, though withdrawn, is producing consequences which its short-sighted promoters never bargained for or anticipated. Though dead, it speaks, and declares, to all who differ from it, that the state church is, as it has been in all ages, ever on the watch to oppress and tyrannise. And more than this. It calls upon all the liberal community to unite in the cause of religious freedom, without which civil liberty can never flourish.

Bound to no sect or party, to such a convention as that proposed to be established we shall give our warmest support, upon the grand principle—that to give preference, by enactment, to one set of theological opinions over another is, on the part of the legislature, a departure from its legitimate object, and a violation of the social liberties of man.

A word of caution to dissenters. If you expect any good to result from a system of combination among yourselves, you must be prepared to relinquish at once, and for ever, that bigotry and exclusiveness which you have hitherto displayed towards each other's views and opinions. Different sects have assailed each other with an uncharitableness of feeling only second to that of the dominant establishment. This must not be. You must be prepared to extend the liberty to others you claim for yourselves, and receive all into your communion who are inspired by the same love of spiritual freedom. Never was there a better opportunity for making a stand against the encroachment of a state church than now. That church is torn and convulsed by internal commotion. A schism is within that will prove the germ of her own destruction. The powerful body of the Wesleyans, who inconsistently have supported the church while militating against her discipline, are beginning to find they have done wrong. Graham on one side, and Dr Pusey on the other, have convinced them that they have nothing to hope from the charities of a high church legislature and a dominant priesthood. They are beginning to become acquainted with the anomalous position they have so long occupied, and there are indications that they will shortly join the cause of their brother separatists. May the movement grow and prosper.

(From the *Nottingham Review*.)

The spirit of dissent has awakened from its torpor. Many years had it wasted in soft indulgence and slothful ease, shut up in its own domicile, apparently regardless of the outward world. Loud and repeated had been the callings for a resumption of its once-wanted activity, but with a kind of half consciousness it had merely ventured to open for a moment its organs of perception, give a passing glance, emit a feeble note of disapprobation, and again sink into its dangerous slumber. But happily for religious freedom, the genius of dissent is again awake! To the note of preparation is about to be added the busy hum of laborious yet noble exertion, and, armed with truth and justice, it is going forth valiantly to conquer.

The objects of the proposed convention are:—"To recover God's message of mercy to mankind out of the hands of trading politicians, who, for ignoble and selfish purposes, pervert it to the vilest ends, deprive it of its matchless moral power, and convert it into an engine of oppression—to unloak the hypocrisy which, in this kingdom, under guise of concern, fleeces the poor, sides with the strong, poisons the fountain of public opinion, sanctions and rivets every grinding monopoly, chafes differences of religious belief into irritation and animosity, and paralyses all united efforts for the intellectual and moral training of the young—to replace the church of Christ in these realms upon the high vantage ground from which she ought never to have descended, of entire reliance upon her spiritual resources, and complete detachment from earthly ambition and secular power."

It is within the range of probability that the conference may fall in the speedy attainment of these objects; but it will unquestionably hasten the downfall of priestly tyranny and disseminate right principles. We, therefore, strongly advocate the propriety of the step; and view it as another indication that dissent is really awake, never to slumber in its bondage again.

(From the *Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.)

Strong in the conviction that the time for action has arrived, we hail with feelings of the most lively satisfaction the prospect of a convention being held in England, in order to determine the precise mode in which the contest should be conducted. That convention, to be effective, must be composed of dissenters of every name and denomination, and everything which might possibly serve to invest it with the slightest tinge of sectarianism must be carefully guarded against. Civil establishments of

religion are held by all intelligent dissenters as unscriptural, impolitic, and unjust. None are exempted from the effects of their compulsory action, and therefore it would be both unchristian and unwise to refuse the co-operation of any dissenters, or community of dissenters, solely on account of their peculiar religious belief. The *Nonconformist* suggests that the proposed convention should be exclusively religious in its character. When he returns to the subject, let our able and esteemed contemporary urge his numerous and intelligent readers to have a care lest it should prove to be sectarian. Should it be blighted by any taint of bigotry or intolerance, then farewell to all hopes of its usefulness.

We regret to observe that some of the leading dissenters in London are doubtful as to the propriety of holding any convention at all, while others are sceptical in regard to the advantages which, it is presumed, would attend an aggressive movement on the established church. Most of those men have been so long accustomed to pray for kings and queens, and for "all having authority over us," to thank God that we have been permitted to worship him, "each under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to make us afraid"—that the very dust of our "ancient institutions in church and state" has become almost sacred in their eyes. They will therefore neither brush that dust away themselves—and thus prepare the foundations of institutions more in unison with the growing demands of the age—nor lend their countenance to others who are ready to do so. It is hopeless to expect the co-operation of such men in the great work which we fervently hope is about to be commenced—nor is it desirable that it should be courted or urgently solicited in such a cause. Leave them alone—they will fall into the rear when more undaunted champions take the field, and if need be, may serve to awe by their presence those whom they will not actively oppose. Besides, we must not forget that with all their time-serving propensities, some of them have "borne the burden and heat of the day," in many a contest with the "rulers of the darkness of this world," when few others were prepared to share the dangers and difficulties which those contests involved; and if they now see "lions in the way"—as the last great effort to reach the goal is about to be made, let us charitably hope that they will not turn back, but, like John Bunyan's pilgrims, keep "the middle of the way," however nervously they walk in it, and though they hear "the lions roar," they may rest assured that they will "do them no harm."

To those who are willing to move, but have doubts as to the present being the proper time for action, or that any solid advantage would be gained by an aggressive course of policy, we would say—mark the leadings of providence in connexion with the recent struggle in Scotland between the church and dissent. When the church of Scotland petitioned parliament for additional endowments, and in her petitions reckoned the state of religious instruction in Scotland on the principle of excluding dissent, the dissenters were roused from their apathy, and after a severe and arduous contest defeated the church in her insidious design. What then? Did they settle down into quietude and content themselves with the conviction that they possessed a power sufficient, when called into exercise, to hold the establishment in check? Far from it; they maintained a determined and successful struggle against every other attempted encroachment of the establishment, and to their firmness and energetic action, is the present hopeful position of Christianity in Scotland chiefly to be ascribed. The dominant party in the church of Scotland made a grasp at power—exclusive power—they overreached themselves and fell into the pit themselves had dug.

Now mark the parallel which this runs with the course of conduct recently pursued by the church of England towards dissent. That church, too, made an audacious grasp at power, of a new and alarming character. She aimed at possessing herself of the minds of the youth of England, that she might mould them to her creed. The dissenters were roused from their apathy, they resisted the unhallowed encroachment which was threatened on their civil and religious rights; they were successful in their resistance, and then—but what then? Here one of the lines of the parallel stops short—while the other has nearly run to the mark. Shall they remain unequal? Dissenters of England, we leave you to ponder the question in your own hearts.

CHURCH RATES, STOKE NEWINGTON.—A vestry was holden on the 30th of August, "To consider the propriety of taking legal proceedings against sundry parishioners, who refused to pay the last rate, and for the purpose of making a church rate." After some discussion, a resolution was moved for the appointment of "a committee, to consist of ten parishioners, to examine as to the validity of the last rate, and report thereon to a future vestry." An amendment was then proposed, empowering the churchwardens to employ the proceeds of the pew rents for the purpose of moving the Court of Queen's Bench to issue a *mandamus* to compel the magistrate to issue distress warrants; the defaulters having objected to the payment of the rate, on the ground of its being illegal, thereby taking the jurisdiction out of the hands of the magistrate. This was lost by 42 to 22. Another amendment, directing the churchwardens to take counsel's opinion as to the legality of the rate, was lost by 43 to 22. The original motion was carried by 45 to 19. A poll was demanded, which, at the close, stood for the committee to inquire, &c., 183; against it, 60; the consideration of the rate was postponed *sine die*.

DISTRAINTS FOR CHURCH RATES AT STOKE NEWINGTON.—During the past week the minions of the law have been busy in this part of West Hackney, giving practical effect to the spirit of the state church, by distraining the goods of recalcitrant dissenters. Among the parties who have been thus visited are Mr E. Miall, Sandford place, and Mr T. B. Robinson, Kingsland. From the former the officers took a globe for the amount of the rate demanded. We have received the following narrative of the seizure from the latter gentleman:—"The church at Hackney has distrained upon me for 2s., increased by expenses to 9s. 6d. The broker came, attended by his man, and upon being refused the demand, he handed a warrant. This was resisted as unjust and illegal, which he admitted, and said, 'they had determined

to make an example, and had selected four to see how it would take.' After a rude scrutiny of all that I had in the room, he told his attendant to take a folio edition of Johnson's Dictionary, which I have had for years, and which has recently been re-bound to preserve it for the use of my children. He then filled up a blank form, and laid it on the table, saying it might be redeemed in five days, and if not, it would then be sold, and if it fetched more, the balance would be handed to Mr Wilson."

"Who is my persecutor? The poor man's church—the supreme instructress of the people! Oh, sir, what miserable policy. If I am wrong, will this insult convince me? Will this outrage bring me or my family into its destructive embrace? God in his mercy forbid it. The history of the last ten years especially prove it an anti-Christian church—an engine of persecution and oppression, keeping the people in ignorance, fostering them in superstition, and robbing the poor of the means of instruction, left by the benevolent of former ages."

"I have no desire to parade my own case of oppression and insult from the state church. I present it as a humble means to draw attention to that noble effort which is now making, and which you are so nobly advocating. An assembly of Christians!—a Christian convention! devoting their prayers, their energies, their all, to sever the unholy, the soul-destroying alliance of church and state. I long for its formation. I long to see enter into it our hard working and faithful pastors, and conscientious brethren. I grieve to see and hear many so tame and indifferent to the melancholy train of evils which the dominant and persecuting sect are bringing over the land of our fathers. If the plague is not stayed, it must end in an almost universal unbelief. Oh, if the Congregational board, the Wesleyan conference, the Baptist assembly—the real ministers and teachers of the land—would awake to their high calling and their duty, the hydra-headed monster would be destroyed. In my humble judgment, it is in the power of the nonconformists of this country to separate the church from the state."

SIGNAL DEFEAT OF A CHURCH RATE AT STAMFORD.

—On Friday last an attempt was made at a vestry meeting of the parish of St Michael in this town, to pass a church rate, which attempt having been defeated by a large majority, the proposer of the rate demanded a poll, which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the close the numbers stood thus:—

For the rate	15
Against it	103

Majority	88
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CHURCH RATES AT BURY ST EDMUND'S.—A vestry meeting was held at St James's church on Thursday, for the purpose of making a church rate for the year ensuing. The parishioners assembled at ten o'clock, when Mr Steel, churchwarden, stated, that the probable expenses of the year would require the same amount of rate as the past year, and he therefore asked for a threepenny rate. Mr F. Clarke, jun., moved, and Mr Jennings seconded, that a threepenny rate be granted. Mr T. Ridley, jun., opposed the rate, not in regard to the amount, but as a dissenter. He would, on principle, oppose the granting of a farthing rate, as earnestly as he would a shilling rate. He would, therefore, move that the consideration of this question be adjourned to that day twelvemonths. Seconded by Mr Simpson, and on a show of hands, carried by a considerable majority. A poll was demanded, and an adjournment took place to the Corn exchange, where a spirited contest was carried on till half-past eight o'clock at night, when the numbers were declared to be—280 in favour of the rate, and 248 against it; majority, 32. The poll was taken on a property qualification, which gave some individuals six votes. Had each person given but one vote, the numbers would have stood—216 against it, and 191 for it; giving a majority of twenty-five votes against the rate.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

CHURCH RATES AT ILKESTON.—A vestry meeting of this parish was held last Thursday, for the purpose of granting a church rate. The vicar, who took the chair, commenced by laying down the law on his own side of the question, and threatening any who opposed. He maintained that the question of the legality of the rate was settled, and that therefore the parishioners had nothing to say in the matter; the great subject upon which they were called to deliberate and settle was, whether the amount proposed was sufficient. He, however, condescended to say that he was willing to receive voluntary subscriptions, if in each case such amounted to the sum for which the parties were rated. Various speeches were made by the opponents of the rate, who laid down the law as they viewed, which at length induced the vicar to give way. He consented to put the amendment, refusing the rate—when there appeared, against the rate, 70; for it, 12; majority, 58. Six out of the twelve individuals who voted in favour of the rate, were joiners and bricklayers. The chairman now asked the churchwarden whether he would grant a rate upon the minority, to which he replied in the negative.

CHURCH RATE LAID BY THE MINORITY.—At a vestry meeting of the parishioners of Coggleshall, on Thursday, the vicar, who occupied the chair, refused to put an amendment refusing a church rate. The original motion was lost by a majority of 77 to 56, but it availed little, as the minority proceeded at once to make a rate.

STRANGE DOINGS AT FALMOUTH.—"For the last dozen years," says the *Falmouth Packet*, "we have attended vestries in Falmouth, called for the purpose of making church rates, and we have witnessed several strong expressions of opinion against the iniquitous system of taxing dissenters for paying the charges incident on conducting divine service in the established church, such as items for sacramental wine, washing the parson's surplice, the organist, &c., but such an outbreak of indignation, hatred, and detes-

tation as was displayed at the vestry held on Thursday, to consider the propriety of voting a sum of money to repair the organ (of which we give a short report in another column), we never before witnessed. And this outbreak proceeded from churchmen themselves. Very few dissenters were present, and of those who were present, members of the society of Friends only took part in the proceedings. The curate of the parish, who is a staunch Puseyite, and who has only held his office for some three or four months, seemed astounded at the bold determination which the principal members of the church took on this occasion. Never did we see a clergyman look so small—never did we see a successor of the apostles treated with so small an amount of respect. Every man seemed to regard him as bearing 'the mark of the beast,' and he was unanimously voted an intruder. The rate was refused, only three persons being found to support the motion. An attempt was made to open a subscription to defray the expense of repairing and improving the organ, but not a sixpence was tendered; every person "back recoiled" from such a proposition.

NONCONFORMIST ASSOCIATION, SOUTHAMPTON.—At the monthly meeting of the Nonconformist association, held at the Long rooms on Tuesday the 12th of September, a discussion took place on the following subject:—"Is it the duty of dissenters to agitate for a separation of church and state?" After a protracted discussion the chairman put it to the meeting, when it was carried unanimously in the affirmative.

"A CONTRAST."—Respecting a paragraph in our last number under this head, a correspondent writes:—

Your "correspondent" or your compositor made a slight mistake in stating that the dinner held at Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, was to celebrate the presentation of a piece of plate to the vicar. It was no such thing. The inhabitants very properly gave that mark of esteem to the poor curate, who had, by "his unwearied attendance at the bedside of the sick, the maimed, and the dying, earned for himself a reward in another world, and had evidently obtained a good report in this;" and not to the rich superior, whose voluptuous uxoriousness, or rather "the society of one of the best of wives that Providence ever allotted to man," rendered him less active than he ought to have been in carrying the gospel, in season and out of season, into the cottages of the poor!! Our Saviour tells us "that his yoke was easy and his burden light"—and one of the inspired writers (under the figurative term) tells us of wisdom "that her ways were ways of pleasantness, and that all her paths were peace." The Rev. E. L. Bennett speaks of the path to heaven as being "thorny." "The fruits of wedlock," on the contrary, he describes as so "joyous" as to cause him to "run the risk of incurring the burthen of a second family," and, as the result of this, to leave "with pain and melancholy," his former friends, and even (*horresco referens*) to "sojourn in a land" where "one half of his parishioners" would be—what? Thieves, murderers? No—but literally dissenters!!! How painfully are we reminded, by the whole speech of this "rich man," that "they that are after the flesh, do mind the things of the flesh;" that "the deceitfulness of riches choke the word" and render it "easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."

INTOLERANCE.—The directors of the Chester and Crewe railway, having erected a chapel from the monies of the shareholders, appointed a Puseyite clergyman, and commanded the attendance of their workmen, on pain of dismissal! Among the number were several hundred Scotchmen, who rebelled against the mandate, and (according to a Scotch newspaper) resolved to have a Presbyterian chapel of their own.

PUSEYISM.—The *Morning Herald* "whispers" that Puseyism has insinuated itself into Eton college. The Rev. Edward Coleridge, M.A., of Exeter college, Oxford, and brother of Judge Coleridge, holds the appointment of senior assistant-master at Eton, and is said to be a Puseyite.

THE COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The next bishopric to be erected for the colonies is that of New Brunswick, and the committee have determined on recommending a clergyman to her Majesty's government to be consecrated to the see so soon as £30,000, the sum required for the endowment, shall have been raised. The sum of £20,000 has been contributed from the Colonial Bishoprics fund, and about £5,000 have been collected within the province. Some subscriptions have been received from other quarters, and about £4,000 are now required to secure the establishment of a bishopric in New Brunswick. The income of the bishop will be £1,200 per annum, but the appointment will be made when a clear revenue of £1,000 a year shall have been secured. [We suppose the rest will be made up in the form of a grant during the next session of parliament. The usual rule for the formation of colonial bishoprics has been this. A certain amount of the requisite fund, say one half, is raised by voluntary contribution. Application is then made by government for assistance, which is of course successful. Accordingly when the supplies are voted, the required amount is slipped into some corner of the estimates, and allowed quietly to pass in a House of scarcely forty members. "Smartness" is not altogether monopolised by our American neighbours. The church of England could teach even them a "wrinkle" worth knowing.]

PUSEYISM AT WARE.—It seems that the parishioners of Ware are in a really pitiable condition, being unable to obtain assistance from any quarter in their opposition to Puseyism. The Bishop of London having proved inexorable, and refused to communicate any more with them, they last week forwarded an address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, complaining of the Puseyites and the vicar. The Archbishop, in reply, refers the requisitionists to the Book of Common Prayer, where it is said that application for advice should be made to the archbishop, only when the bishop of the diocese is in doubt. Bishop Blomfield not being in doubt, the Archbishop declares he cannot interfere. This reply was read at a meeting of the parishioners on Thursday, and after

various speeches, the following curious resolutions were put to the meeting, and carried unanimously:—

"That the vicar of this parish having refused to comply with the wishes of his parishioners, in regard to the performance of the church service, under plea that he is bound by his ordination vow faithfully to observe all the rubrics of the church, and notwithstanding which several of them are not so observed—Resolved, that the churchwardens be desired to take all proper and legal means to have the rubrics rigidly and strictly adhered to."

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the congregation should quit the church immediately after the conclusion of the Nicene creed."

THE REGIUM DONUM IN IRELAND.—The Rev. Dr Cooke, of the Presbyterian church, Belfast, has lately been in Manchester, together with a deputation from the Free Presbyterian church of Scotland, earnestly advocating the claims of the latter on the sympathy and aid of evangelical Christians in England. In the course of his speech the doctor denounced the project of paying the Roman catholic clergy in Ireland by the state. The Rev. J. W. Massie, of Salford, has publicly addressed a letter to Dr Cooke, pointing out his inconsistency in opposing the payment of the catholic clergy by the state, whilst he himself and his brethren are receiving payment in the annual grant called the *regium donum*; and he calls upon the doctor to be consistent, and, by resigning the £100 a year which he receives from this source, to disconnect himself from the corrupting influence of state establishments, and in the most effectual manner to condemn lay patronage and control over the church. Mr Massie says, with truth, that the *regium donum* in Ireland has an effect unfavourable to the energies of the Presbyterian church, and to the interests of religion. The Irish Presbyterians would be more prosperous, as well as more consistent, without it.

LORD ABERDEEN'S ACT.—This grand healing measure for the church of Scotland is likely before long to be tested in the courts of law. The Earl of Seafield has presented the Rev. Mr Henderson, minister of Cullen, to the parish of Banff, in the room of a minister who has seceded; and divers parishioners have entered several objections and reasons why his appointment "would not tend to the glory of God, the greater good of the church, the salvation of souls, or the edification of the parishioners;" but, on the contrary, "would cause the utter desertion of the church." Some of the objections are exceedingly curious:—

"That the Rev. George Henderson's approaches and manners are not considered to be such as to attach and endear his congregation to him."

"That the Rev. George Henderson is reported to be subject to an occasional exuberance of animal spirits, and at times to display a liveliness of manner and conversation, which, though not sinful in themselves, and perhaps not objectionable to some congregations, would be repugnant to the feelings of a large portion of the congregation of Banff, and calculated to lower the standard of the Christian walk in this place."

"That his illustrations do not bear upon his text; that his whole subject is incoherent, unconnected, and ill-deduced; and the subscribing objectors conscientiously feel that his doctrine is not such as to edify them or to advance their spiritual interests."

"That the church of Banff is very large, and peculiarly constructed, with an unusually high pulpit to suit the high galleries, and stated by ministers to be difficult to preach in; and the said Rev. George Henderson, from a natural defect of utterance, is incapable of being so distinctly heard as to be followed or understood by a large proportion of the congregation (particularly in the galleries), this defect increasing as the reverend gentleman extends his voice, which is of a harsh and grating description."

"That beside this natural defect, the said Rev. George Henderson is considered to be destitute of a musical ear, which prevents the correct modulation of his voice; and his speech and manner in the pulpit otherwise is extremely disagreeable, and not calculated to arrest the attention necessary for edification."

"That if the Rev. George Henderson had not had a greater desire to increase his own temporal means, or, in Scripture language, to gain 'filthy lucre,' than to advance the glory of God, the welfare of the church, and the good of souls, he would not have so ardently desired to exchange his present charge for the more lucrative benefice of Banff."

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

FREE CHURCH, KILMALLY PARISH, INVERNESS-SHIRE.—The Rev. Mr Davidson, of this parish, having left the establishment, together with nearly the whole of his congregation, they have been obliged to meet in the open air, no place in the village being large enough to contain them, nor can a site be procured from the proprietor, "Cameron of Lochiel," to build even a temporary place of worship. This is Christian liberality! On last Sabbath, the 3rd of September, though it rained almost torrents, nearly 400 persons were present to enjoy the ministrations of their venerable pastor, while about 70 (and some of these out of curiosity), attended the residuary church to hear a Rev. Mr McKellar. There was something peculiarly impressive in the scene, to see so many met to worship God, canopied only by the lowering clouds and the sky, braving the elements to hear the words of eternal life preached by one whom they could affectionately call their minister—and in such a place too. The tent stands within 15 yards of the ebbing tide, on the Loch. Deals, &c., serve the worshippers instead of pews. The parish church is about 300 yards distant. When the silvery-haired minister ascended the tent, and gave out the psalm, and the hundreds of voices united in praising the Most High—as the notes of adoration mingled in the passing breeze and the rippling sound of the agitated waters, as the dying sounds of the sacred music echoed among the mountains, imagination reverted to the times when the ancestors of those now met under such circumstances had, perhaps, near the same spot, assembled to worship God with the Bible in one hand and the

sword in another. Had Lochiel been present, the blush of shame must have mantled his cheek. Talk of persecution, this is it with a vengeance. The spell is now broken, the Highland chieftain's power over the mind, especially where religion is concerned, is impotent as the infant's breath. They may deny a spot where the humble worshippers may erect an altar, around which they may join in sacred fellowship, but their chainless intellects bid defiance to the chieftain's frowns. Mr Davidson has been kindly granted permission to preach in English on the Sabbath afternoons on board the Rob Roy, steamer, at the entrance to the great Caledonian canal.—*Correspondent of the Glasgow Chronicle.*

Meetings have also been held at Stockport, Preston, Blackburn, &c., at which the Scotch deputation has been present, and liberal subscriptions made.

On Sunday, Aug. 27, after sermons by the Revs Dr Gordon, Mr Begg, and Mr Burns, in the independent chapels of Stepney, Paddington, and Poultry, collections were made in aid of the Building fund of the free church, amounting in all to nearly four hundred pounds.

NEW THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.—At their meeting on the 5th inst, the education committee had under their consideration several matters regarding the college of the free church. The house, No. 80, George street, has been purchased for the college. Extensive alterations have been found necessary, but these will be completed by the end of October, and the classes opened at the beginning of November.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

FREE CHURCH MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.—A numerous attended meeting, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Free church of Scotland, was held at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on Thursday evening, and among the company present were many influential gentlemen connected with the town and neighbourhood. A. C. Dunlop, Esq., was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed at length by the Rev. Dr Buchanan, D. M. M. Crichton, Esq., and the Rev. Dr Cooke of Belfast. In his opening address the chairman said, two questions had been put to him, which he would proceed to answer. The first was, "Is it contended by the non-intrusionist party, that the people should have the power to reject any minister on account of immorality or heresy; or is it contended that this power of rejection should be used towards any minister, though strictly moral through life and orthodox in doctrine, merely because he is not agreeable to the people's feelings?" To this he replied, that when they sent missionaries to the heathens they could not ask them what minister they would have; but when they sent to a Christian congregation a clergyman, and where they sought to form a pastoral tie between the clergyman and his people, it was a very different thing; and they did contend that they had no right to intrude a clergyman on a Christian people without the will of the people [applause]. The second question was, "Are the non-intrusion party friendly to the established church of England?" To this question he had no hesitation in making an answer, that they were friendly to all who held the common faith of our Lord Jesus Christ [applause]. There were multitudes in the church of England who did so, and they looked on them with friendship and with love. There were multitudes also of other sects who did so, and on these they also looked with friendship and with love.

Correspondence.

THE PROPOSED ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR—Having silently and most anxiously watched the progress of public opinion concerning the propriety of calling a convention, the object of which should be the severance of church from state; and having seen, as was expected, that many of the leading dissenters are opposed to it, and say, "Let it alone," I could not resist the temptation of sending you a few thoughts for insertion, if you think them fit, upon this, to me, most momentous question. That a great mass of people should hesitate to march against any common grievance when their wonted leaders stand aloof, is natural; but that they should, merely because some of their leaders have deserted them, practically give their convictions to the winds, by abandoning all attack upon that which oppresses the truth, as well as them, would be not only unreasonable, but would show that they were more willing to conciliate those who studied their own ease, than their interest and that of the truth. Instead of abandoning their post, they should seek for other leaders. They should not allow the tide to ebb, but take it at full flood. That there is a vast number convinced of the desirableness of calling a convention, is evident, and would therefore justify the calling of it; while it would, at the same time, free dissenters, in their public movements from those who are too aristocratic in their views to pilot them through a storm, with the very archetype itself of aristocracy. And these putative leaders are they who boast of being the admirers and descendants of Milton and Bunyan! Let them never again assume so much, lest their shades arise and scowl them into silence.

To obviate so great a public disaster as the preventing of the convention, it seems desirable that some gentlemen, in whom the dissenting public could place confidence, should meet, and make arrangements to bring the subject as prominently as possible before their notice, either in the way of advertisements in the religious periodicals, by sending circulars, or, if it should be thought proper, by sending some devoted and talented gentlemen as lecturers through the country, or by all the methods conjointly. All hopes of the convention should not be given up until it is evident that it is altogether impracticable. No one with any regard for the honour of Christ should rest until he sees some hope to cheer him, that the downfall of that system of lies is at hand, which, with a few solitary exceptions, all have strangely and practically connived at, forasmuch as they have not

sought its destruction. Let each vigorously work to hasten the crisis which is setting in from all quarters, lest he pass from the stage of life, and not have the delight of knowing something more definite than at present he does, of what will be the character of that struggle and change in the history of the world, in comparison with which all other changes have been as the struggle of an infant for some plaything, to the contest of an army of giants for their very existence. But, however the struggle may terminate, we can rely upon the ultimate triumph of our principles; and, rejoicing in your masterly exposure last week of what may fitly be called pious cant,

I am, yours respectfully,
Red Lion square. B. J.

MESSRS COBDEN AND BRIGHT AT OXFORD.— SIGNAL TRIUMPH OF FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—Doubtless you have been made acquainted through your reporter, or the columns of our provincial papers, of our county meeting, and of the signal triumph of free trade principles in Oxford. Reporters may give a true and verbatim account of the speeches, and also state the general effect produced upon the audience, by the occasional ebullitions of popular feeling. But, however correct and faithful they may be, yet, from their proximity to the speakers, they are unable to notice the almost silent operations that are going forward amongst the living mass, previous to such manifestations of feeling taking place. Now I am one that mingled with the crowd, and the object of this letter is not to give a detailed account of the meeting, but to supply such information as the reporters, from their position, are unable to do. After the meeting had been opened at the New County hall, which was found inadequate in size to the occasion, it was adjourned to the open air in Gloucester green, where I should suppose from three to four thousand were assembled, a good proportion of whom were farmers. Mr Cobden first addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour; his reasoning was sound, and he handled his subject with such tact and ability, as to evince that he was complete master of it; not only did he show much readiness in anticipating objections, but also manifested the same willingness to reply, and in a closing speech did give satisfactory answers to all that were raised.

Then a Mr Sparkhall, a protectionist champion from Cheapside, made an attempt to address the meeting. I had a strong inducement myself to attend from the circumstance of having traveled from London with this gentleman on the preceding day, who, according to his own account, was inspired with a true spirit of patriotism, having come from London at his own expense, for the express purpose (to use his own words) of "flooring Mr Cobden;" and he amused the passengers by assuring them he was in possession of such arguments that neither he, nor any other man, ever could confute; moreover, that he had a plan to submit to the meeting, that would set the matter at rest, and regulate the price of corn for ever; and so much wisdom had been displayed in its construction, that (again to use his own words) "it would not only give to the farmer a remunerating price, but would also prevent the possibility of an ass's head ever again being sold for eighty pieces of silver."

He was anxious to obtain, and inquired of the passengers, the names of the leading conservatives in Oxford, that he might by their influence get a hearing at the meeting. This modern Solon, not being a freeholder or a farmer of the county, was at first objected to, but by the intercession of Mr Cobden himself (to whom, it appears, he had previously written), he was, at length, allowed a hearing; when he said that he would prove that the repeal of the corn laws would ruin the nation; but he had no sooner begun than he sat his foot in a maze, and had lost his clue, and after fumbling over some tracts and papers, began to talk about that, the relevancy of which to his proposition the men of Oxfordshire were so obtuse as not to perceive. At the suggestion of a citizen, he retired, and has reserved the display of his wisdom for a future opportunity.

After this Lord Camoys addressed the meeting, and concluded his speech by moving a resolution for a fixed duty, which was seconded by J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P. for the city. Then Mr Bright presented himself, and delivered a speech which, if not quite so long, was quite as effective, as Mr Cobden's; and as his arguments were grounded upon pure Christian principles, to me they had a peculiar charm, and possessed such a power also over the audience as to command their breathless attention, and from what I witnessed, I feel persuaded that many converts were made to free trade; for many who were adverse thereto, and who, during the speech, and under the cogent reasoning of Mr Cobden, could hardly withhold their whispers of disapprobation, were, as Mr Bright proceeded, constrained, one to exclaim "that's the truth," another "that's a closer," and "we can't get over that any how," &c.

And truly friend J. Bright was brilliant, and if he did not quite eclipse our county stars, he threw them completely in the shade; indeed the one that we have been accustomed to consider the brightest, was totally eclipsed; for though present, he never opened his mouth; but there was something as expressive in his silence, as though he had spoken volumes in favour of free trade. After a feeble attempt to defend monopoly had been made by the other county members, who were listened to with disapprobation, the different resolutions were put by the undersheriff, and a show of hands demanded, when only three held up in favour of a fixed duty, and then a whole forest for free trade; the meeting, at the suggestion of Mr Bright, concluding with three cheers for the same.

Thus has there been a signal triumph in favour of free trade in the county of Oxford. Truly may it be said, the hot-bed of torism has been stirred to the bottom, the frames and glasses of protection have been broken, the vapours have passed off, that mass of corruption that has hitherto fostered the growth of monopoly has been exhibited to public gaze, and that monstrous production, that has ever disarranged the vital or digestive organs of the body politic, is now exposed to the pitiless pelting of the moral storm, or left to wither under the blast of popular opinion; for I rejoice to say, that neither the moral atmosphere nor soil of England are congenial to its growth: it needs only to be thus exposed to perish.

AN OXFORDSHIRE FREEHOLDER.
Sept. 16, 1843.

The Complete Suffrage Mobement.

COUNCIL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION.

Birmingham, Sept. 18, 1843.

The Council met this afternoon at the Office, 37, Waterloo street. The President in the chair. Letters were read from different parties in Leeds, Manchester, Cheltenham, Liverpool, Derby, Sudbury, Devonport, Taunton, Leamington, Leicester, Darlington, Liffon, and Evesham.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE TRACT SOCIETIES.—The Secretary reported that the suggestion of the Council to extend the circulation of tracts, by the establishment of Complete Suffrage Tract societies, had been favourably received. The following extracts from letters on the subject, by the correspondents of the Union, are encouraging.

DARLINGTON.—"We have commenced collecting subscriptions towards raising a fund for the purchase of tracts, &c., for lending and gratuitous distribution. A reading room would be a great acquisition."

TAUNTON, SEP. 14.—"At our meeting last evening it was determined that the district collectors should immediately canvass their respective districts for the names of all members of the Complete Suffrage Union, who will form a reading and tract society. As soon as this is done, a meeting of the members so disposed will be convened, and I shall submit rules, &c."

MARKINCH.—"Your plan for circulating the tracts will do well enough, if you can get people in each district to work it out. You should get some large placards for posting on the walls throughout the towns in England, inviting attention to the tracts."

NEWTON STEWART.—"The opinion of all is that a very great deal of good may be done by the distribution of tracts. We are making arrangements for public meetings throughout this district, with the view of raising funds for the purpose of distributing complete suffrage tracts among the electors."

CREDITON.—"The formation of a complete suffrage tract society is very favourably thought of by many to whom I have mentioned it. We are just now re-organising our Complete Suffrage associations in Exeter and Crediton, and I have every reason to believe that the suggestion will be carried into effect."

BISHOPWEARMOUTH.—"The friends whom I have had an opportunity of seeing, entirely concur in the utility of a tract society. Next week we intend to have a meeting to consider this and other means of advancing the suffrage cause in this locality."

SUDBURY.—"The summer months are not favourable for meetings and lectures, but we hope soon to hold our meetings regularly, when we shall endeavour to act up to the plan proposed by the Council for the circulation of complete suffrage tracts."

MANCHESTER.—ST MICHAEL'S WARD REFORM ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday week the annual meeting of this association was held at the George inn, St George's road. In the absence of the president, Mr Alderman Brooks, John Kirkham, Esq., vice-president, was called to the chair, and read the following letter from Mr Brooks:—

"DEAR SIR—I regret that I shall not be able to attend the annual meeting of St Michael's Ward Reform association, which takes place this evening, from family affliction."

"I see from your notice of this meeting that it is intended to unite the Complete Suffrage Union with this association. In this I most cordially agree, as it appears to me the most direct course to pursue in order to obtain justice for the people. As an individual merchant, I employ upwards of 1,200 hands at Bolton and Sunnyside, and in these two places there are only seven or eight persons out of this number who are allowed to give a vote for a member of parliament. Now, compare the expenses of my family on the taxed articles of consumption, you will see I pay a mere fraction to the revenue to what these people expend, and still they have no check on, or power over, the government, whence all taxes on the labouring classes are imposed."

"I remain, dear sir, yours,
JOHN BROOKS."

The report of the committee was then read, of which the following is the major portion:—

"The committee you appointed to watch over your political interests, a year ago, have come to the close of their labours, a period of time at which they consider all political servants should give an account of their stewardship, and be re-elected or otherwise rejected, as they shall have been found deserving."

"Your committee cannot close this year without thanks and gratitude to God that the cause of truth and justice is rapidly progressing."

"Four years ago, when this association commenced, where were the individuals to be found who would put down their names and subscriptions to do justice to every man? Yet only a few weeks ago one hundred of the most wealthy electors in this district, on the first application, put down their names and gave their subscriptions to advance the cause of giving to every man the elective franchise."

"At the last annual meeting the gentleman, whom you selected to be put in nomination for councillor, was returned without opposition, and your committee congratulate you on the wisdom of your choice, for he has proved himself to be a most indefatigable and useful man; and the welfare of the town demands that you should ever be alive to the choice of your political representatives, as all political institutions have a tendency to corruption. At present a few individuals in the council are disposed to spendthrift, and to institute sinecure offices, which can be for nothing else but patronage, and unless you keep alive to your interest, your corporation will soon become as corrupt as the House of Commons."

"Your committee then call upon you to exhort your fellow-townsmen to arouse from their lethargy, and return such men to the council as shall be a pattern to all the country for economy and good government, for good local governments must have their due influence on the general government."

"At the commencement of the year your committee purchased two hundreds of a tract called, 'Reconciliation; upon the Justice, Safety, and Practicability of extending the Suffrage to every Man.' They were well covered, and a printed address to the electors was attached to the cover. They also applied to the Anti-corn-law League for two hundred of the 'Prize Essays,' which were neatly bound in cloth. These your committee distributed from house to house to every elector

in the ward. By the arguments of these tracts many have been turned from darkness to light."

"The Manchester Reform association has not met to appoint officers for the last four years. The rules state that the officers shall be appointed annually, so that your committee consider such association to be virtually extinct. The ward committees, with the exception of yourselves, have also passed away for the want of some definite principles to unite them; for the word reform, say they, means nothing unless you define what that reform is. The St Michael's Ward Reform association, then, is an isolated institution, which is cramped within the boundaries of Oldham road, Swan street, and the Irk, and although it has been of amazing benefit to the ward, yet in parliamentary elections it will be necessary to be united with the whole borough to be of utility."

"Your committee, therefore, would suggest the propriety of uniting with the Manchester Complete Suffrage union. One hundred of you have already become members of the union, and have had the rules. Every elector in the ward has had the copy of an address, published by the union, and will be able to judge somewhat of the merits of it. The Manchester Complete Suffrage union is in effective operation, instituted for the purpose of returning at all elections men who advocate the objects of the union."

"Your committee has not omitted one of the principal objects for which the association was established, viz., to purify and extend the registration. Your committee visited every man whose name was omitted from the register, to ascertain the cause, and provided claims for every one who was entitled; they objected to such names as they considered were not entitled to be on; and this ward, which, four years ago, had a majority of Tories, can now boast of a majority of one hundred who advocate the cause of civil, religious, and commercial liberty. Truth and justice will triumph."

The report having been read, it was then resolved that it be adopted. Several of the council of the Complete Suffrage Union had been invited to the meeting to explain, and Mr Acland, who was present, was then called upon to address the meeting, and in a very able and argumentative speech he showed the justice and policy of the measure about to be pursued. After which Mr Watkin, Mr Candelet, Mr Nelson, Mr Handley, and several others, addressed the meeting, hoping that a similar course would be pursued in the other wards. It was then resolved that the St Michael's Ward Reform association do now unite with the Manchester Complete Suffrage union, and the committee be called the St Michael's Ward Committee of the Manchester Complete Suffrage union. A committee was then appointed for the ensuing year, with power to add to their numbers. The list contained forty names. It was also resolved that Mr John Kirkham be put in nomination for councillor of the ward at the approaching election. The meeting then separated.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—A correspondent in this borough sends us the following interesting communication:—"After reading, in the last number of the Nonconformist, an article headed, 'A Glance at our Whereabouts,' I was induced to take a glance at the state of politics in this town; and, transferring my thoughts to paper, I have taken the liberty of forwarding them to you, to use as you please. This borough contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and may be classed amongst the most liberal in politics of any town in England. As a proof of this, you will perceive that we return two whig members of parliament; and further, that there is at the present time, and never was more, only one Tory in the whole corporate body. But we must not be satisfied by taking a superficial glance; we must look further. Truth is working upon the public mind. With the Tories the people are disgusted; showing openly, as they do, that they are not seeking the public weal, but the public purse. With the Whigs they are dissatisfied, because they have not sufficiently the people's cause at heart, but would any day compromise it to the benefit of the aristocracy, of whom they form a large portion. In short, a separation is taking place between the aristocracy and democracy: in proof, a branch of the Anti-corn-law league has been formed in this town; a memorial, numerously signed by the electors, was during the last session sent up to our members, urging them to vote for Mr Villiers' motion, which they declined to do; the consequence is, the people are dissatisfied, and it is certain that, unless the M.P.s determine to advocate the repeal of the corn laws, they will not be again returned. Yes, sir, the time is past for the electors of this borough to be led up to the poll like beasts to the market: they will think for themselves. You have implied, in the article already mentioned, that those persons who think for themselves are already gathered into the ranks of the Complete Suffrage Union, and that we have now a more difficult class with whom to deal. In order to encourage and stimulate you in your noble cause, let me tell you that there are in this town a vast number of thinking men to appeal to, prepared to receive the further teachings of truth, and who I am persuaded would soon rally round you and our cause; and every prospect, should a course of lectures be delivered here, that a flourishing branch of the Union would soon be formed, and two men, advocating our principles, be returned to parliament next election. I hope, sir, the Union will turn their attention to this, and not neglect us as they have hitherto done, as we have never yet heard a lecture upon the complete suffrage principles; for although Mr Vincent has frequently been in Norwich and Ipswich, he seems to have overlooked us. I say this in kindness, and hope the remarks I have made and the hint I have thrown out may not be lost sight of."

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—On Friday evening last, a lecture was delivered to the members and friends of the Complete Suffrage association, Bradford, Yorkshire, in the Victoria rooms, bottom of Kirkgate, in that town. Mr F. Warren, of Manchester, was the lecturer. The audience was tolerably large and extremely attentive. Mr Warren's address may be

considered as one of the most concise, yet comprehensive ever delivered; deficient, indeed, as respected volubility, but honest and upright, clear and argumentative. Some questions were asked, at the close of the lecture, by two chartists and a conservative, but there was not any disturbance, and we hope the legitimate results of the lecture will soon appear.

General News.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

The two steam ships, the Great Western and the Hibernia, which it will be recollected started together some short time since for America, from the port of Liverpool, both returned last week—the former arriving on Thursday, the latter on Wednesday. On the outward trip the Hibernia reached Boston at ten p.m. of the 17th ult. The Great Western arrived at New York at six a.m. of the 21st ult., having made the passage against strong adverse gales.

The political news is, that in three out of four states where elections have taken place the democratic or locofoco party have triumphed, and that in consequence that party will have a very great majority in the house of Representatives; but that the election of whig senators by the state of Tennessee gives the whigs a majority of twenty-eight to twenty-four in the senate of the United States. Thus the two branches of the legislature will be opposed to each other, and probably both may be opposed to the President. This result renders any material change in the tariff in the next session of congress more uncertain than was anticipated.

Public sentiment in America is much roused against dueling, in consequence of the fatal termination of a meeting of this kind between a Mr Abel Labranche, a newly-elected democratic member of congress from Louisiana, and a Mr Hueston, the whig editor of a paper called the *Baton Rouge Gazette*. The parties fought with double-barrel guns, ball loaded, and each had fired six shots at his opponent without injury, when, at the seventh fire the ball of Labranche took effect, and Mr Hueston died in five hours. The original cause of the difficulty was the publication in the *Gazette* of an article censuring Labranche on political grounds, and which he considered a personal insult.

General Jackson had been reported dead, hemorrhage having been stated as the cause; but the report had been contradicted. A bill had been filed against Nicholas Biddle by the directors of the United States bank. The Milbury bank had been robbed to the amount of 17,000 dollars.

Late intelligence has been received from Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, the particulars of which are, that the Mexican government has received the most authentic intelligence of the defeat of General Armijo, near Santa Fé, by the Texans. The particulars had not transpired, but there is said to be no reason to doubt the success of the Texans. Santa Anna is represented as very furious about the affair, and it is regarded as very materially complicating the difficulties under which Mexico is now labouring. It is further said that Mexico is prepared to treat with Texas for the independence of the latter country. The New Orleans *Picayune* has seen an important communication from Bocanegra, the Mexican minister. This communication is in the nature of a protest against the inroads made upon New Mexico, as is alleged, by citizens of the states of Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas. It pronounces such incursions, made while Mexico is at peace with this country, while an amnesty has been proclaimed between Texas and Mexico, and negotiations are on foot to restore amicable relations between the two governments, as being acts of hostility against Mexico, and contrary to the rights of nations.

SPAIN.

Though no positive outbreak has occurred at Madrid, yet a crisis is evidently approaching. The news of Espartero's reception in England had imparted courage to his friends, and the friends of Espartero and Don Francisco de Paula had coalesced in the capital, and they have agreed to support the marriage of Isabella II. with the eldest son of the Infante Don Francisco; to demand the Central Junta; to insist on the question of the marriage being decided at the same time as that of the majority, &c.

A considerable degree of alarm prevailed in that capital, although the occurrences at Barcelona were as yet only known to the government, who carefully concealed them from the public, and circulated, through the *Corresponsal*, statements representing them under a false light. In the meantime, extraordinary precautions were adopted to prevent their being attended with fatal consequences when known. Every night strong bodies of cavalry and infantry patrolled the streets, and the citizens were frequently roused by the midnight march of troops entering or quitting the city. General Narvaez, whose unpopularity had greatly increased since the execution of the eight sergeants and soldiers of the regiment del Principe, had had recourse to various expedients for his own personal safety, and never slept two nights in succession in the same place.

The report that General Narvaez or M. Olozaga would shortly leave for Paris was beginning to gain credit. The object of their mission was believed to be to demand the intervention of France.

The Queen was said to be seriously unwell; the stomach was stated to be the part affected. Mr Aston left Madrid for England on the 9th.

Narvaez had found it necessary to soothe the Principe regiment by pardoning those who had been

condemned to imprisonment, and distributing promotions and decorations to the rest.

Narvaez had ordered an immediate levy of 25,000 men. Some time since, the government ordered a levy of 25,000 men to replace the levies of 1836 and 1838, dismissed as a reward for abandoning Espartero. In a levy of the kind, not more than one-third of the conscripts are taken for active service, the rest being left on the reserve, or, in other words, at home. The new decree declares that all must join the regular army immediately. The Valencians have already refused to permit the levy; the Barcelonense have not for some time permitted any; so that it is likely to produce general resistance.

It was the opinion, in many of the political circles, that the Cortes would not assemble on the 15th of October next, and that the ministry would be under the necessity of convoking the Central Junta. It was accordingly believed that Espartero, notwithstanding the political incapacity he gave so many proofs of, would ere long be recalled; he being, with all his faults, the only man who could achieve any amelioration, or introduce a regular order of things in Spain.

The authorities had arrested several members of a secret society, organised with a view to promote the designs of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula.

Barcelona is now again the centre of interest, and all parties in Spain are anxiously expecting the result of the contest in that city. But little additional intelligence has been received, the letters being twenty-four hours behindhand. On the 10th instant, Ametler entered Barcelona with two free battalions that he had raised at Lampourdan, and 300 soldiers. Some other regular troops left him to join the government army. On the other hand, it is stated that 1,500 of the national guard, from various parts of Catalonia, had joined Prim. That he could not prevent the entrance of the reinforcements into the town, however, is a proof of his weakness; his growing unpopularity is proved by the defection of his friend in arms, Ametler. Moreover, Ametler is a partisan of the Princess Carlota, wife of Don Francisco de Paula; whose sympathy with the junta is inferred.

Three prisoners, belonging to the battalion of the Blouses, had been shot at Gracia, by the orders of Prim.

Notwithstanding that the city was still exposed to the guns of Montjuich, the junta refused on the 10th to treat with Prim. On the 11th, the situation of the town had not changed. Arazoz, the new captain-general, entered the city on that day with a reinforcement. At Pertuis, on the 13th, a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Barcelona.

"On the 13th at Barcelona the new captain-general, Arazoz, being shut up in the citadel with about 5,000 men, had as yet taken no decided step. Prim continued in the same inaction at Gracia, with a battalion and some hundreds of militia.

"Three battalions coming from Valencia and moving towards Barcelona had arrived on the 12th at Tarragona. Four other battalions and four squadrons of cavalry were expected there."

The *National*, after publishing the telegraphic despatch from Perpignan, of the 15th, given in our number of yesterday, observes—

"The fact of the captain-general having been obliged to shut himself up in the citadel with 5,000 men, proves that his communications with Prim were cut off, and that he conceived himself in danger. Now a general who considers himself in danger with 5,000 men must have before him a formidable force. The ministry having consented to apprise the public of that fact, should have told us whether the battalions marching from Valencia to Barcelona were proceeding to the assistance of the insurrection or to combat the insurgents."

In the opinion of the *Siccle*, the "inaction of the troops at Barcelona confirmed the reports circulated at Paris of a general insurrection in Catalonia."

"The government of Madrid," adds that journal, "appears to know but imperfectly the gravity of the position in which they have so rashly placed themselves."

Saragossa had revolted, and chosen for its captain-general, Marciso Ametler. The revolt appears to have been contemporaneous with the arrival of the Barcelona commissioners, on their return from Madrid, making loud complaints of the conduct of government. Seville, "the unconquered," after some apparently successful endeavours to repress disturbance, was in a state of the utmost excitement. On the 31st of August, cannon were planted to sweep the streets; by the 4th, a large party had openly raised the banner of the central junta. Little reliance was placed on the troops. The *Correo*, a local paper, declared that the Ayacuchos, or Esparterists, and the friends of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, had coalesced, for the purpose of overthrowing the government; and that the call for a central junta was merely a blind to conceal the real objects. Gerona had declared for the supreme junta at Barcelona.

FRANCE.

The *Commerce* contains a protest, signed by the patriots of Nantes, against the armament of the fortifications of Paris. The memorialists observe, "that a representative government cannot seriously exist without the free action of the three powers which constitute it; that, with the armament of the forts, the legislative power, from whom the national will emanates, would be constantly overawed by the material force of the executive, which would destroy the balance of power; and that the dignity of the national representation requires, for the gravity of its deliberations, the removal of all armed force; the undersigned, influenced by these strong considerations, invite the deputies to reject, by an energetic and peremptory vote, all proposition for the even

partial armament of the fortifications of the capital."

One of the French journals (says the *Chronicle*) has continued in a state of alarm ever since the passing of a law for fortifying Paris. Each week it announced some additional project—some new fortress—growing up by the side of that laid down, like an immense wen, as big as the body from which it grew. Vincennes, which was almost left out of the law of fortifications, had even last spring swelled into a fortress of formidable dimensions; and now almost all the park between it and the village of St Maur, a league off, is cutting down to make way for bastions and redoubts. Half the Bois de Boulogne has disappeared under the axe of the pioneer, and the Bois de Vincennes is following it. These journals, we see, are beginning to take notice of the daily encroachments of the military masons. But it is all too late. In Paris, fortifications will be extended and developed; and when the precise funds voted for them are exhausted, more will be taken from the war budget, as was the case with Vincennes. If the Parisians intend to preserve a park or a promenade in their vicinity, they must press the passing of a law, forbidding, under very heavy fines, the cutting of another ditch, or the erection of another wall, for military purposes.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* announces that several arrests for political causes had been made in Paris on Friday and Saturday last. "For some time," adds the *Gazette*, "the police were aware that a society had been organised for the purpose of plunder, and that they were about to put their criminal projects into execution. During the night of Friday, the principal members of this association were arrested at a wine shop in the Rue Pastorel, and in other quarters of Paris. The individuals arrested are about twenty in number, and, on a search being made at their places of residence, a quantity of seditious pamphlets, arms, cartridges, and gunpowder were discovered. All these individuals belong to the operative classes, and most of them are destitute of the means of existence; they had refused, for some time past, to labour for their bread—a fact explained by the principles of communism which they profess. Notwithstanding the secrecy they observed, the authorities traced them, and at once seized all the elements of this miserable conspiracy."

ITALY.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 12th inst. states, that the insurrection which took place latterly in the Roman states would have extended throughout Italy, had the insurgents had a leader sufficiently skilful to conduct the attempt. The cause of the insurrection is said to be the constant refusal of the pontifical government to make those concessions which the people demand, and public opinion loudly claims. It behoves, therefore, the governments of France and Italy to induce the governments of the Roman States and of the two Sicilies to modify their institutions in accordance with the spirit of the age.

According to letters from Lucca of the 6th inst., the Bolognese armed bands, which had been dispersed, had re-appeared in different parts of the province; and travelers, who left Bologna on the 3rd, reported that military precautions continued to be taken in that city, as if the authorities apprehended fresh disturbances.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 13th instant, says that the most contradictory reports are circulated relative to the late insurrection at Bologna. It is rumoured that the insurgents are still in such force in the mountains in the direction of Pistoya and De Bagni della Poretta, that it will require the intervention of a foreign force to dislodge them. In the meantime the papal government had sent all their disposable troops against the insurgents.

The *Toulonnais*, of the 14th instant, quotes a letter from Naples, of the 26th ult., mentioning that symptoms of disorder were beginning to manifest themselves in that capital. Attempts had again been made to set on fire the clothes of ladies of rank in the streets of Naples. Several arrests had taken place. According to a decree of the police, every individual caught in the act was to be bastinadoed, and afterwards tried by a criminal court. The Neapolitan government was afraid to call in regiments from the provinces, where, it appears, considerable excitement prevailed; but orders had been sent to the four Swiss regiments to repair thither for the festivity of the Madonna de Pie di Grota, where an outbreak was apprehended.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN DISASTERS.—The United States schooner of war Grampus has foundered at sea with all on board. A tempest at New York did great damage, and washed down several houses. A similar storm washed away mills, houses, and cattle, in New Jersey; and several persons have been killed by lightning. A great fire at Sackett's harbour destroyed houses and stores—damage 35,000 dollars. Three duels have lately occurred at New Orleans; two persons killed. Mrs Garrett, of Laurens, South Carolina, has been killed by her own slaves; and an overseer on another estate has also been put to death by the negroes under him. During the Kentucky election Mr Greenwood was shot by Mr Boyle; and a similar event occurred at Wetumpka, Alabama, in which Crockett G. Davis, Esq., was killed by Mr E. Henry. The steamer Tennessee valley sunk below St Louis; no lives lost.

A FREE REPUBLIC.—A new constitution has been agreed upon by the republic of Ecuador, establishing the Roman catholic religion as the state religion, "to the exclusion of all other worship;" and the

Bishop of Quito, in an address to which the people responded favourably, proposed that "ecclesiastics should be henceforth made sole judges in all questions of faith, and be invested with all the powers of the extinct tribunal of the inquisition!" The bishop then published a "Pastoral Letter," to "make known the glad tidings." And yet the people of Ecuador, without religious freedom, call their country a free republic.

We learn from St Petersburg, August 31, that, on the proposition of the senate, the emperor had issued a ukase establishing a uniform postage throughout Russia and the grand duchy of Finland, no matter what the distance may be, so that henceforward the tax on letters will vary in charge only according to their weight.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.—We regret to announce the undermentioned six melancholy shipwrecks:—The East Indianman Regular, 550 tons, laden with iron, copper, and twenty-two cases of gold and silver, worth several thousands, left London for Bombay on the 22nd of February. On the 8th of July she was found to have sprung a leak, in lat. 37.30 S., long. 36.30 E. Several feet of water were then in the hold. Passengers and crew pumped incessantly for four days, but the water increased, and they were forced to take to the boats, leaving the vessel and her cargo. They were picked up next day by the Cleopatra, French frigate, and were all saved.—The Queen Victoria, Indianman, 715 tons, left Bombay for Liverpool on the 11th of March, and on the morning of April 7th struck on a reef off Rodrigues, and was wrecked. Mr James Serle, first mate, Mr Plunket, a passenger, and nine seamen, were drowned in a hasty attempt to reach the shore. The rest were saved. The vessel was partly insured.—The brig Thomas Rickinson, 260 tons, on her passage from the Mauritius to London, struck on a reef off Pont d'Or, May 27. The officers and crew were all saved, as well as the mails from the Mauritius. She was insured.—The Amelia Thompson, 250 tons, belonging to Sir John Pirie, was thrown on her beam ends in a squall, off Madras, on the 23rd of May. Seven of the crew were drowned, being unable to swim to boats. Captain Dawson did not leave the ship till she was almost under water, when he sprang so far into the sea as to clear the wreck; he was picked up, exhausted, a hundred yards off.—The Princess Augusta, schooner, was lost, August 20, near Cape Sable, on her passage from La Have to Halifax, by a similar accident. Only one of the crew were saved.—H.M.S. Fantome, 16 tons, was lost at Monte Video in a dreadful hurricane, during the 24th and 25th June. All the crew and the commander, Captain Haymes, were saved, and are on their way to England to await a court-martial.

Our American friends are loud in their denunciations of the author of "Martin Chuzzlewit." The fatal number showing up the peculiarities of New York journalism had reached them, and they vow that if the author should ever again set foot on American soil, he should be "tarred, and feathered, and lynched;" indeed it would almost appear that some of the worthies intend paying a visit to this country, in order to wreak their vengeance upon him.

The *Alsace* publishes the following paragraph, which would be important if true:—"It has been reported for some days in Athens, that King Otho intended to resign the government of Greece; that the Duke of Leuchtenberg, son-in-law of the Emperor Nicholas, was to replace him; and that, in case of need, his accession would be supported by a Russian army of occupation. It is even said that preliminary overtures to that effect had been made to England and France."

SINGULAR CASE OF ABDUCTION.—The *Presse* says:—"A phenomenon as strange as it was frightful is now the subject of conversation at St Pierre, in the Oise. Two children have been carried off by a whirlwind in presence of their parents. The whole country within a circumference of two leagues has been visited without any news being heard of them. It is feared that they were carried into the river Oise."

PESTH, SEPT. 7.—We have just learnt that a dreadful conflagration has desolated the town of Stuhlweissenburg, about 35 miles from this city. The fire began on the day before yesterday (the 5th), and was still burning yesterday when the despatch was sent off; 400, and according to other statements, 600 or 800 houses were already reduced to ashes.

A DISCOVERY OF A LARGE RIVER IN AFRICA.—Lieutenant Christopher, of the Indian navy, who was despatched from Aden upon a survey of the coast of Africa, by Captain Haines, has succeeded in discovering a splendid river to the northward of the River Jub, which he entered and traced for one hundred and thirty miles. As he advanced he found it increase in width and depth, and, according to the report of the natives (a civil and obliging race), it continued to do so for the next four hundred miles. The river is described to be from two to three hundred feet wide, and sixty feet deep; a clear meandering stream, with banks in a high state of cultivation, yielding all kinds of grain, which are abundant and cheap. Lieutenant Christopher has named his discovery the "Haines river."

The *Agram Gazette* of the 6th instant states, that the inhabitants of Bihacz, in Croatia, were about to march against the Pasha under the guidance of Omar Beg. They had already burned several houses belonging to the Pasha's friends. The malcontents had declared that they would not lay down their arms until the Pasha had yielded to the following conditions:—1st, A diminution of taxes; 2nd, the dismissal of the Arnaut mercenaries; and 3rd, the suppression of the Pasha's monopoly of coffee.

A royal order has been published at Stade, announcing that the differential duty paid by Hanoverian vessels exporting coal from England had been abolished by the lords of the treasury.

The Emperor Nicholas has gone to pay a visit to the King of Prussia.

A letter from Stockholm of the 5th inst relates an accident to the aged King:—"A few days ago, the King fell over a screen in his bedchamber. Both knees were so severely hurt, particularly the left, that his Majesty fainted in consequence of the pain. However, this accident, which appeared so dangerous at first, has had no serious result. The King has resumed his usual occupations."

PARDON OF POLITICAL OFFENDERS.—John Rolph, Charles Duncombe, and John Montgomery, three of the principal leaders in the Upper Canada rebellion, have received their pardon from his excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Le Siècle states that telegraphs are about to be placed on the forts round Paris, that orders may reach them without impediment. Mont Valerien is to be the residence of the Commander-in-chief.

INSURRECTION IN ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival at Falmouth of the schooner Elizabeth, Captain King, from Aux Cayes, St. Domingo, we have advices of the 1st of August, and learn that the coloured population had risen in that town, and proceeded to the plains adjacent, in numbers about 600 strong. The most extreme threats of extermination had been used by them towards the white inhabitants; the British merchants had therefore been preparing to embark on board the shipping in the harbour with their effects. The commandant of the port had sent dispatches for reinforcements to the nearest head quarters, and also to the General-in-chief, who was at the east of the island. The Waterville was to sail on 3rd August, for Falmouth, for orders, and she may bring more detailed accounts.—*Morning Herald.*

THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF BAHIA.—The following is a transcript from a Pernambuco paper of the 31st of July last:—"The lower town of Bahia is threatened with total destruction, owing to the heavy rains having undermined the mountain which overhangs the town; already part of it has fallen, and buried the church of Pillar, the wharfs and houses in the neighbourhood, together with the vicar of that church, and many other persons. The mountain has also fallen in other places, and it is expected that the lower town will be abandoned altogether. Great consternation and distress prevailed, and the heavy rains continued."

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A court was held on Thursday, for the dispatch of business. The clerk of the court having read the list of applications for freedoms, fifty-one of which were made upon the part of inhabitants of the ward of Bread street, in which ward there is a contest for the gown vacant by the resignation of Mr Lainson, Mr Anderton said, it was not his intention to utter a word against any of the applicants for the freedom; but if one thing more strongly than another exhibited the necessity for reform in the corporation, it was the list of names of individuals who thus applied to become voters at the ensuing election of alderman. The object evidently was to influence the election. The motion to admit the applicants was sharply opposed by Mr Harrison and others, but eventually carried by a large majority.

It is hinted Alderman Gibbs intends to oppose Alderman Magnay at the approaching election for Mayor of the city of London.

THE ALDERMANIC GOWN.—On Monday a ward-mote was held in Bread street ward, for the election of an alderman, in the room of Mr Lainson, who some days ago resigned in consequence of ill health. Mr Lupton proposed, and Mr Dimes seconded, Mr Benjamin Lawrence as a fit and proper person to represent the ward in the court of aldermen. Dr Buckland proposed Mr Hughes Hughes, and Mr David Crackton seconded the nomination. The Lord Mayor declared, upon the show of hands, that Mr Lawrence had the majority: upon which Dr Buckland demanded a poll. At the termination of the polling for the day the numbers were—for Mr Lawrence, 57; for Mr H. Hughes, 57. The contest will, it is expected, be neck and neck.

CITY ABUSES.—An elaborate article on the corporation of London and municipal reform, which appeared in a recent number of the *Westminster Review*, has been reprinted by subscription as a six-penny pamphlet, with a view to its extensive circulation. It contains a general view of the city revenue, corporate and parochial, from the summary of which we learn that the trust estates in the city bequeathed for public and charitable objects produce an annual sum of £364,096 11s. 9d. But, notwithstanding these princely endowments, the local rates for the poor, the church, paving, lighting, watching, &c., form a heavier burden upon the inhabitants than exists in any other part of London, or in any corresponding district of the United Kingdom, amounting for the year 1841 to £272,788 4s. 5d., besides octroi duties and tolls, or taxes levied by the corporation on coals, provisions, &c., paid by the public at large to the amount of £202,549 12s. 7d. The simple fact of these enormous sums being annually raised for municipal objects within an area embracing only a fifteenth section of the metropolis, shows a system of wasteful expenditure and general local misgovernment which has probably no precedent in history or parallel in the world.

THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.—On Saturday night, at eight o'clock, a meeting of the broad silk hand-loom weavers, of Spitalfields and its vicinity, was held at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo town, where a communication was received relative to an interview, which took place at the board of Trade the previous Thursday, with a deputation of the operative broad silk hand-loom weavers and Mr M'Gregor, on which occasion a memorial, signed by 8,949 persons, was presented, to be laid before the right hon. the Lords of the Privy council for trade. The deputation was informed that the government was aware of the operation of some of the allegations set forth by them in reference to the illicit trade of smuggling, that it was carried on to a great extent. The deputation was assured that their case would be investigated by the government between that time and the meeting of parliament, and that whatever measure of relief the government considered advisable would be introduced by them early in the next session.

SCHISM AMONG THE JEWS.—For some time past the Jews have been in a state of great excitement, in consequence of a memorial being presented to the various metropolitan synagogues, from a dissenting body of their community, praying for a revision of their liturgy, time of worship, &c., and in consequence of the vestry of the Great synagogue accepting the memorial, and, after deliberating thereon, decided upon leaving it to the decision of their future chief rabbi, a committee, formed of members of various congregations, determined to preserve inviolate the ancient rites and ceremonies of the Jews, called a public meeting, which was held at Howard's assembly rooms, St James's place, and was most numerous and most respectably attended. A counter memorial was agreed to.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—It appears that the revenue has been defrauded to a great extent by the smuggling of foreign tobacco, which was carried on upon the Thames in the very presence of the numerous revenue officers constantly on duty. For some time before the seizure in question, two lightermen, named Reekie and Bird, had been in the habit of going down to Gravesend for chalk, which they brought up in a large boat. Every trip they made to that place was to cover the contraband trade they were carrying on—that of bringing four or five tons of foreign manufactured tobacco from a sloop several miles below the Nore, and landing the tobacco at Limehouse or Ratcliffe. The parties ultimately quarreled, and information was given to the Custom house, which led to the seizure of a large quantity of tobacco and the apprehension of no less than eleven parties, all of whom, with the exception of two, have been bailed. The trial will come on at the court of Exchequer next term.

MILITARY PREACHING.—Great crowds were assembled on Saturday evening at the Obelisk, near the Elephant and Castle, listening to a private of the foot guards, who harangued them, if not eloquently, at least very energetically, upon religious topics. He was attended by a brother soldier, who acted the part of clerk. Both were dressed in their full uniform. During the disturbances in South Wales, the late Major Armstrong, of the 45th infantry, then doing duty there, preached in a similar way, till an order arrived from the Horse Guards prohibiting him to do so. A similar prohibition will, it is expected, be issued against the two privates, spoken of above, indulging their propensities for open air preaching. The conduct, both of the soldiers and their auditory, on Saturday, was decorous and exemplary.—*Chronicle.*

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR VICE.—At the Surrey sessions on Wednesday, three lads, of the ages of eight and nine years respectively, were found guilty of theft. The following remarks, delivered by the magistrate in passing sentence, acquaint us with their melancholy history:—

"The chairman, on learning the history of these young delinquents from Mr Keane, the governor of the county gaol, said that their short but profligate career presented one of the most heartrending cases in the dark annals of crime that ever came within his experience. It appears that the whole of the prisoners had been in every prison in the metropolis within the last two years, with the exception of Newgate. One of them had been twice convicted of felony, and the whole of them had been upwards of eight times incarcerated in gaol for various offences. They could neither read nor write; nor did they possess the slightest idea of God or religion. Young as they were in years, they certainly were old in every species of depravity; they were the associates of the most abandoned characters, and the principal part of their time during the last two years had actually been spent in confinement, and neither whipping nor any other punishment seemed to have the least effect upon them. He scarcely knew how to deal with so deplorable and painful a case. The sentence he was about to pass might seem a harsh one, but it was such as the nature and justice of the case imperatively demanded. The court would, therefore, remit the case into the hands of government, to deal with it as they deemed best, and concluded a very feeling address by sentencing the prisoners to seven years' transportation beyond the seas."

"The sentence will most probably have the effect of sending the prisoners to the establishment for juvenile convicts, at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight."

The case, as the chairman of the court said, is melancholy enough in every respect; but the most melancholy feature of it is that on which he forbore to make any remark. It is to be found in the fact here plainly stated—that these children, having been in every prison in the metropolis but one, having spent the chief part of their time, for two years past, in penitentiaries and houses of correction, are, notwithstanding the careful moral guardianship which the law was thus pleased to take upon itself in their behalf, unable at this hour to read or write, and unpossessed of "the slightest idea of God or

religion." Almost every page of the police reports, or of the prison record, will furnish a parallel to this most appalling history. Our entire judicial apparatus, as applied to crime, is little more or less than a machine for the propagation and extension of vice. Sweeping as this assertion may appear, it will be borne out by a searching examination of facts.

Among the parties objected to by the liberals as not being entitled to be on the register of electors for Westminster, are—Sir James Graham, home secretary; Henry Goulburn, chancellor of the exchequer; William Holmes, M.P. for Berwick; Sir Stratford Canning, Viscount Grimston, Lord Ashley, and Lord Prudhoe; while Lord John Russell, Mr Fox Maule, Mr Wakley, and Lord George William Russell, are among those objected to by the Tories.

Arrangements have been made by the proper authorities for cleaning the whole of the principal thoroughfares in the city with the street-sweeping machine.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 17th of June to the 9th of September, 1843:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation . . .	£19,496,000	Securities . . .	£22,394,000
Deposits	11,727,000	Bullion	12,018,000
	£31,223,000		£34,412,000

EXTENSIVE FIRES.—The past week has been peculiarly and most unfortunately prolific in fires, both in the provinces and in the metropolis, scarcely a day passing without the occurrence of at least two or three; some, however, of such slight extent as not to deserve being publicly recorded. Saturday night, the closing night of the week, was marked by the most alarming and destructive fire of all those that have during the week spread consternation and destruction in the metropolis. It occurred in the tar furnace on the premises of Mr Samuel Burchfield, rope manufacturer, Penny's fields, Poplar. Notwithstanding the speedy arrival of the engines, the flames spread with alarming rapidity, tar, hemp, flax, &c., being the inflammable contents of the warehouses. The fire extended to the oakum house, a yarn house, and a hemp loft. The spacious rope walks, &c., were, however, finally saved. On Sunday night no less than six different fires were raging in different parts of the metropolis, and the duty which the fire brigade had to perform was of the most harassing description. A large portion of the timber on the premises of Messrs Killind, situated in Wentworth street, Whitechapel, and termed the City Saw mills, was consumed; the toy warehouse of Mr N. D. Wood, 16, Whitechapel road, was burnt to the ground, and the adjoining premises much damaged. The other fires took place in Old street, St Luke's; Primrose street, Bishopsgate street; Cottage place, Lion street, New Kent road; Half-moon street, Bishopsgate, and Wapping. At each of these fires considerable damage was occasioned, more particularly the one in Old street, St Luke's, which excited some strong suspicions that it had not originated from an accident, as two fires were found raging in different parts of the building; and after a careful inquiry had been gone into by the firemen, it so far satisfied Mr Braidwood as to make known to the insurance offices through his report his opinion of its origin.

DARING OUTRAGE.—On Saturday evening, as a lady named Townsend, of Pentonville, was walking along the street, within a few yards of her own residence, she was met by an individual having the appearance of a lascar, and on passing him she felt herself suddenly wounded by some sharp instrument in her thigh. Mrs Townsend, as soon as she could recover herself, pursued the ruffian, but he succeeded in effecting his escape before she could obtain the assistance of a policeman. On examination it was found that the instrument had passed through her clothes, and penetrated the flesh to some depth. The perpetrator of the outrage is described as being a man of colour, dressed in a red and black cap, which fits close to his head, and a red tunic, with white sleeves, which reaches to his knees.

ARMING OF CHELSEA PENSIONERS.—This act is to be put into operation in a few days. The pensioners in Wales have, in consequence of the disturbances, been ordered to assemble on the 17th instant, as a preliminary proceeding to their embodiment. — *Patriot.*

The statement respecting Sir Robert Peel labouring under an attack of some chronic disease, which threatened fatal results, and which report originated in some of the Irish journals, has been contradicted "on authority."

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 20th.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.—Monday was devoted by the royal party to a visit to the capital of Belgium. Great preparations were made for their reception. From the Boulevard of the Botanic garden all along the Rue Royale, a distance of more than half a mile, both sides of the way were planted with sapling pines, connected with wreaths of oak in the more prominent situations, and entwined with the national colours. From most of the houses the tricoloured Belgic flag floated in the air. Along the whole of the distance to the royal palace, to which, on their arrival, their Majesties proceeded, the streets were lined with the civic guards and the infantry of the line, and in the space between the paling of the park and in the front of the royal palace artillery and strong bodies of cavalry were drawn up; there being from 6,000 to 8,000 men under arms. The inhabitants of Brussels crowded in dense masses to witness the arrival of the royal visitors, and give them a cordial welcome, and, amid the crush and excitement, a child was killed by the horse of a soldier. At a quarter past two, the royal cortege arrived in front of the park, and, passing along the Rue Royale, the band of the "Guides" playing "God save the Queen," and the people cheering the royal party. The cortege consisted of three carriages, drawn by four horses each. In the first, which was drawn by four beautiful grey horses, were Queen Victoria and the Queen of the Belgians, who occupied the back seat, and King Leopold and Prince Albert, who sat opposite to them. The whole party appeared in high spirits, and acknowledged, by repeated inclinations of the head, their sense of the cordial reception by the citizens. At twenty minutes past two, the royal party reached the palace; but, in consequence of the fatigue of the journey, did not visit any of the sights in the city. In the evening a grand illumination was to take place.

THE ALDERMANIC GOWN.—At the close of yesterday's poll for the vacant gown of Bread street ward, the numbers were—Mr B. Lawrence, 88; Mr H. Hughes, 78. The poll will close this evening.

ACCELERATION OF THE INDIAN MAIL.—Yesterday an important meeting of mercantile gentlemen was held in the building called the Hall of Commerce, situated in Threadneedle street, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of urging the government to take means to accelerate the overland mail to India. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable. Mr J. A. Smith, M.P., was called to the chair. Among the speakers were the Chairman, Messrs Elliot, Ridgway, Wise, &c. The following resolutions were carried:—

"That the present arrangements for the transmission of the mails via Egypt and the Red Sea, to and from India, China, Ceylon, Singapore, and Australia, are defective in two essential points, namely, the non-arrival of the mails from India usually until after the outward mails have been despatched, and the non-arrival of the outward mails at Calcutta, and other places in India of a similar distance, until after the departure thence of the homeward mails for Europe—that much inconvenience to the public interests results from the consequent delay in the interchange of correspondence; and that any measure which proposes to remedy these defects is deserving of the prompt attention and encouragement of the government and the public."

"That it appears to this meeting, that if, by the employment of steam vessels of superior power and speed to those at present used to transmit the mails between Suez and Bombay, such an acceleration can be obtained as to remedy the inconvenience pointed out in the preceding resolution, and give the opportunity of replying to letters from India by the outgoing mails of the same month, not only to London, but the manufacturing towns and districts of the kingdom, an advantage of great importance would be gained for this country as well as for our Indian empire and our Australian colonies."

A third, for memorialising the various branches of the executive government and the East India company to use their influence for the speedy carrying into effect the desired improvement, was unanimously agreed to. A committee was then appointed to take measures to further the object of the meeting, and to report progress at a future meeting, to be held on or before the 1st day of December next.

MOVEMENT OF THE DISSENTERS OF NORFOLK.—At a meeting of protestant dissenters at Thornage, on the 14th of August, a conversation was held on the aspect of religious affairs in these realms, whereupon it was decided that a general meeting of the nonconformists of Norfolk was desirable, in order to the consideration of suitable measures for the promotion of civil and religious liberty, especially in reference to that part of the kingdom. A meeting is accordingly to be held at St Mary's chapel, Norwich, on Tuesday, the 3rd of October, over which the Rev. W. Brock will preside.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.—It was hoped that the late reconnoitre between the police and the Rebecca-ites, in which many of the latter were seriously wounded, would put an end to Rebeccaism, and that such would be the terror felt throughout the country at the determined exhibition of force upon the part of the magistrates, that the "Lady Rebecca" would be so struck with terror that the outrages would at once be put an end to. The effect has, however, says the *Times* reporter, been precisely the reverse of this anticipation; the Welsh are a peculiar people, and they have become completely exasperated in consequence of the countrymen having been shot, as they say, by a villanous body of police. They declare that they can prove by the most credible witnesses, that on that occasion the police fired at them first, and indeed that they fired before they had passed a little bridge called the Dulais bridge, which is about forty yards from the gate; they state also, that one of the gentlemen who accompanied Captain Napier and the police, and who is not a magistrate, used a hunting or bowie knife, with which he wounded several of the people. This may or may not be true; but, whether it be or not, it has had the effect of causing such a state of exasperation and such a feeling of revenge throughout the whole country, that can only be understood by persons visiting the spot, and having sufficient influence with the farmers to induce them freely to communicate. The whole affair appears to have taken an entirely different turn; and, instead of gates being now the prominent object, the private property of every person opposed to them is nightly threatened. The multitude declare that they will have a deep revenge, and bodies of soldiers are obliged to march throughout the night upon every road, in order to prevent incendiarism and other acts of violence. Last night the troops were out in several divisions the whole night; and, when near Pontardulais, the firing of the guns and blowing of horns of the Rebecca-ites could be heard at a very short distance. Their spies were, however, too much on the alert to allow the troops to come up with them, although throughout the whole line of march men were occa-

sionally seen, both on horseback and afoot, making their escape down the lanes, &c.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Notwithstanding the absence of the "Liberator" at the meeting of the association on Monday, at the Corn exchange, Dublin, an incident occurred which served to attach great interest to the meeting. Mr W. Connor (of Inch, Queen's county, a well known advocate of fixity of tenure, &c.) gave notice, that on the next day of meeting, he would move "That until our national rights of self-legislation in the possession of our own parliament, and of a valuation and perpetuity of his farm to the tenant, be restored to us, we repealers shall pay no rent, county cess, rent charge, tithe, poor rate, or any other charge out of land." Mr J. O'Connell said he hitherto approved of Mr Connor's untiring exertions to obtain a fixity of tenure for the poor man, and put an end to the dreadful system of extermination practised by the Irish tory landlords; but he could not agree in the present notice of motion, and, therefore, hoped his friend, Mr Connor, would excuse him if he opposed its reception. It was a resolution which required much private consideration in committee, and much attention, before it could be made conformable to the opinions of the members of the association. If revised and made legal, it might perhaps be brought forward at a future day, but in its present form, although he agreed with Mr Connor in many points upon the subjects it involved, he could not consent to it. He, therefore, hoped it would be withdrawn. Mr Connor—If offered my life on condition of withdrawing it, I would not and will not do so. If the association refuses to receive it, I hope the gentlemen of the press will not refuse to give it publicity, and let it go forth to the people of Ireland [confusion]. This scene continued for some time longer, and after a short pause, Mr J. O'Connell moved the following resolutions:—

"1. That this association has heard with horror and indignation, the doctrines put forward by Mr Connor respecting the payment of rents, county cess, tithes, poor rate, or rent charge, this day, in the attempt he made to put upon the books a notice plainly and grossly illegal, and directly tending to create and encourage criminal outrage and violence throughout the country.

"2. That if anything can add to these feelings, it is the consideration of the time Mr Connor has chosen for making such remarks—a time when in the county of Carlow, where repeal has as yet made little progress, a violent and criminal opposition to rents has, according to the public prints, already begun to manifest itself.

"3. That the association indignantly rejects, and refuses to insert on its books, or to allow to be for a moment entertained, Mr Connor's notice; and that they declare that all who put forward such doctrines and offer such advice to the people as is contained in that notice are either madmen or traitors to the glorious cause of repeal, to the noble people who support that cause, and old Ireland."

The resolutions were carried unanimously. The repeal rent for the week was announced as 1,462l. 17s. 8d. Adjourned to Wednesday.

SPAIN.—From Barcelona, the seat of insurrection, there is no decisive intelligence. The following telegraphic despatch has been received:—

"Perpignan, Sept. 16.
"On the 13th the insurgents fired upon the boat of the Melegre, which was going to obtain fresh water at the fountain of the harbour of Barcelona. One of the sailors has been dangerously wounded. The Consul of France has demanded satisfaction."

"The *Constitutional* of the 10th had asserted that the vigilance of the Junta had prevented the French from setting on fire four manufactories. The Consul has obtained satisfaction for that assertion."

"On the 14th the situation of Barcelona was still the same. The commissioners who lately returned from Madrid are making common cause with the Junta."

The *National* says, that not only have the Barcelona journals been held back by the Post office authorities of Paris, but that the telegraphic despatches are remodeled before they are laid before the public. By advices of the 10th the Barcelonense appeared to be in the highest spirits. On that day a banquet was given to Colonel Martell, who accompanied Ametier, and enthusiastic toasts in honour of the central junta were given. The *pronunciamento* against the government is extending rapidly through Catalonia. A rising attempted to be made at Vich, in favour of the government, had totally failed. Prim had been compelled to retire on Esprugas, three leagues from Barcelona. Lampurdan had also pronounced for the central junta. The garrison of Figueras, described as the strongest and most formidable fortress in Spain, had declared in favour of the junta; and also another and important garrison and fortress, Hostalrich. The Captain-general, who still continued in the citadel, had been obliged to discharge 400 of his men, who manifested an unwillingness to fight against the people of Barcelona.

Advices from Madrid of the 11th inst, state that the *Espectador* and the *Eco del Comercio* both asserted that the Lopez ministry positively intended to demand the intervention of France. The government still kept the events of Barcelona concealed from the public. General Concha had been sent off to Catalonia to supersede Prim in his command.

ITALY.—The *National German Gazette*, of the 14th inst, announces that, on the afternoon of the 29th ult., at Rome, when the Corso was much crowded, a number of proclamations were distributed containing a most violent attack upon the Pontifical government, and inviting the people to arouse from their apathy. Several persons were arrested, but no disturbance took place.

PRUSSIA.—The *Dusseldorf Gazette* states that the best understanding exists between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia; the two monarchs walk through the streets of Berlin unattended by any guard, whilst the inhabitants cause them no inconvenience.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.
The supply of both English and foreign wheat is small, and Monday's prices are fully maintained; but not much business doing.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Welshman." Next week.
 "J. T. Oxford," and "O. I." received.
 "Noncon." We are unable to give him the information he requests.
 "Inquisitor" declined.
 "A Subscriber" does not seem to be cognisant of the fact, that the pretext alluded to is extensively resorted to by dissenting ministers.
 "R. D. R." will find the objection dealt with in the present number.
 "A Constant Reader." We purpose, as soon as we are able, to deal with the class he mentions, in a special series of articles.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
 For 7 lines 5s. 0d. | For 10 lines 6s. 0d.
 For every additional line 4d.
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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1843.

SUMMARY.

HER Majesty's visit to Belgium, from which country she was expected to start for London to-day, will bring to a close her marine excursions for the year. Her surprise of the people at Ostend, where she arrived some hours before she had been expected, and caught the worthy subjects of King Leopold in the very midst of their preparations for her reception, the novel and enthusiastic welcome given to her by the people of hoary Bruges and Ghent, the ease and comparative familiarity with which, in the latter city, the people approached their sovereign, and paid their courtesies to his royal guests, give to the detailed accounts of the Queen's continental trip an interest which such subjects usually want. The pride of Englishmen has been gratified by the attention paid to their monarch, and we trust that her visits to France and Belgium will serve to beget and to confirm pacific feelings between those countries and Great Britain. Possibly, too, her Majesty, from what she has witnessed in Belgium, may break through some of those restraints of etiquette, by which aristocratic jealousy has surrounded her, and which almost preclude the possibility of showing herself amongst her subjects, except under all the disadvantages of pomp and state. Custom has taught the people of these realms to pay a homage to sovereignty, rather annoying than grateful. It would be well if the frequent appearance of the Queen amongst the people should habituate them to pay their respects to the occupant of the throne in a manner less noisy and obtrusive, but not a whit the less sincere.

Of complete suffrage movements we have this week but little to record, save the merging of the St Michael's Ward Reform association in Manchester, into the Complete Suffrage Union, of that town. We could wish to see a somewhat more active agitation in progress during the present parliamentary recess. Time is on the wing, and the present opportunity, if foregone, may never recur. However undeniable may be the fact, that our principles are making silent progress, it is not to be forgotten, that untiring energy alone can command success. We are glad to observe the response given to the proposal of the union, to promote the circulation of sound political tracts. We hope the project will be duly pushed, assured as we are, that it would produce an immense effect. We should like also to see a larger number of efficient lecturers in the field. These measures, we know, involve correspondent expense; but we cannot but think that the numerous friends of the movement, if fairly appealed to, and aided by a well-concocted practical plan, would cheerfully furnish whatever funds might be required for these objects.

Mr Cobden has re-commenced his campaign among the farmers. Last week he paid a visit to Oxford, and was accompanied by Mr Bright, where he achieved another triumph over the advocates of monopoly. A correspondent has furnished us with a curious account of the meeting, to which we beg the attention of our readers.

Ireland continues to furnish a tory ministry with fresh embarrassment. The very army located in that part of the empire, and the police establishment itself, are subjected to a system of espionage which cannot fail of diffusing discontent through the ranks. The men in both services are dealt with as criminals for reading newspapers favourable to the cause of repeal. A novel method of preventing the payment of rent is being resorted to. Bands of men from distant parts cut the crops of distressed tenants, and carry them away; thus effectually preventing the possibility of distraint. These things begin to alarm the aristocracy, and

accordingly, their organ, the *Times*, calls vigorously for coercive measures to crush the agitation. How this is to be done it has not deemed it necessary to inform its readers. It is difficult to see by what application of existing laws repealers are to be silenced. At present no symptoms appear of the subsidence of the waters. The association in Dublin has issued a long address signed by O'Connell, as a counter manifesto to the Queen's speech. It is turgid, and, like most of Mr O'Connell's productions, indiscriminate in its censure; making no distinction whatever between English governments and the English people. The influence of it on this side the channel will, therefore, be destroyed. If the Liberator would but fairly recognise the fact that Irish misgovernment springs from the same source as the misgovernment of England—viz., the ascendancy of an oligarchy—there are millions in this country who would be disposed to listen to, and sympathise with, him. To heap accusation upon a people who are suffering, with his own countrymen, under a common oppressor, simply because that people are of the same race and belong to the same nation as the tyrannical few, however it may raise the passions of the Irish nation, will do little to gain adherents to his cause in this portion of the empire. England and Ireland are both trampled upon by the same relentless foe. Why should hot blood be gendered between them? Why should not their common misery be traced up to the same source?

South Wales does not improve. The verdict of the jury at the coroner's inquest held upon the body of the poor old woman, shot near the Pontardulais gate, was to the effect "that the deceased died from the effusion of blood into the chest, which occasioned suffocation; but from what cause, is to this jury unknown." The verdict, placed in juxtaposition with the evidence, is tolerably significant of the state of feeling amongst the Welsh farmers. Incendiarism is lighting up its baleful fires, and landlords, fearing the revengeful spirit of the Welsh people, are beginning to quit the country. The farmers meet, and set forth their grievances—and certainly, to an unprejudiced mind, the catalogue they have furnished is sufficiently long and heavy. Nothing can extenuate the outrages which have taken place, and yet, taking human nature for what it is, none can be surprised that these outrages have been committed.

Spain is now undergoing another revolution. The insurgents at Barcelona, notwithstanding the vigorous bombardment of the town, have successfully held out, and various other places have pronounced in favour of a central junta. The moderados, who have hitherto, since Espartero's escape, wielded the powers of government, and broken every promise which they gave to the people, are now placed in a position of difficulty from which they will scarcely be able to extricate themselves. Happily their own fears, and the corrupt influences which they have employed, have disbanded a great portion of the army, and made the remnant of it unserviceable. A military despotism, therefore, is rendered impracticable. Municipal institutions are now ranking in importance above battalions of soldiers. Whether Espartero will be recalled is extremely questionable; but one thing is certain, that Spain can no longer be governed on the principles of the *ancien regime*. Spain may make many mistakes, as she has done before, but she is evidently struggling on with her face set towards freedom.

ROYALTY AND ITS PASTIMES.

It would hardly become us, especially in the present dearth of political incident, to pass over, without a word of comment, the excursion of her Majesty to France and Belgium. The royal visits are just now attracting the world's eye—the daily press is largely occupied with detailed reports of them—conversation turns upon them as though it could find no other centre. They constitute a novel and not unpleasing episode in European history; and, if undertaken for no political object, they can scarcely fail of being followed by political results. As such we deem them worthy of notice. It is so new a thing in modern times for the sovereigns of great and independent nations to meet as friends, and, laying aside the formalities of state etiquette, to mingle freely in the pursuit of social enjoyment—it is, moreover, so happy an exchange for that rivalry which has wasted so much blood and treasure—and it is calculated to exert so powerful an influence in soothing national irritations, and inducing that geniality of feeling which easily melts into national friendship—that we should be held inexcusable, if, deviating from our ordinary plan, we refused to the most prominent topic of the day, a few moments' courteous attention.

We are not amongst those who would deny to royalty that freedom which we value for ourselves. Aristocracy has contrived to fence about the monarch of these realms with a *chevaux-de-frize* of courtly restrictions which will scarcely admit of the free exercise of personal will. The limits within which our Queen may ease herself of the

galling trammels of office, and be the woman, the wife, the mother, are narrow indeed. The irksome necessity is imposed upon her of spending the greater portion of her life in real, even if they be gilded, fetters of restraint. Her domestic arrangements cannot be said to be her own. Her household is appointed for her. She is perpetually under a species of party surveillance—a captive in a palace. Life with her is rather a scene in which to play a part, than a reality about which her affections may cling with fondness. Etiquette forces and keeps her upon the stage. With difficulty can she move a step without treading upon some of the conventional laws by which royalty is encompassed. That she has chosen, on occasion of her recent visits to the continent, to dispense, as far as it was possible, with the ceremonies of state—that cold and costly pomp has been laid aside, and something approaching to the promptings of her own nature has been allowed to her—we cannot find it in our hearts to regret. She is gone out of the country without consulting parliament, or asking leave of her privy council—and why not? Nothing but the suspicious temper of aristocracy requires any addition to the restrictions which hedge about the sovereign. A free people would rejoice to set their monarch free.

From these restraints, and not from the cares and responsibilities of government, we can sympathise in her Majesty's temporary release. The first are real—the last are only imaginary. The sovereignty of Great Britain is but an emblem of political power—an outward sign of it towards which popular reverence may be attracted—a representative wearing its *insignia*, without will, and without accountability—a name, in which all acts of executive authority may be done. In legislation, it is a nullity—in administration it is scarcely more. Its very costliness is not properly its own—for the extravagant sums assigned for the maintenance of its dignity only flow through this channel to empty themselves into the pockets of aristocratic dependants. Round about the throne hosts of official dignitaries have planted themselves, rather with a view to extract a living from the civil list, than to perform any essential service to royalty. It may be a convenient arrangement thus to divest the supreme magistrate of every vestige of personal political power. Even in America, where the office is elective, and limited within a short term of years, it is questionable whether the *veto* power of the president is found to be a blessing. A single will ought not, even for an instant, to be constitutionally capable of opposing itself to the will of a people, expressed through its legitimate organs. It seems well, therefore, to divorce the honours of sovereignty from its substantial power, and to provide that popular reverence, however enthusiastic, for the personification of national authority shall not furnish material out of which to forge a weapon wherewith popular rights may be destroyed.

Royalty, in this country, being thus devoid of personal political power, and constituting, as it does, nothing more than the shrine at which respect for civil authority may pay its homage, we have always thought it a prudent precaution to make it hereditary. By this arrangement, the incessant conflict of ambitious men, and the clash of many efforts, to seize upon the throne, are gracefully avoided. Merit elevated to supremacy by the voice of a nation would be apt to arrogate to itself a right to venture upon practices which a free constitution forbids. Despotism may require, in order to a people's welfare, the presidency of great minds; constitutional government makes no such demand. A young lady may serve to receive the homage of the people equally well as the experienced sage. In either case, the responsibilities of government are lodged in the hands of ministers; and the history of France, since the revolution which placed an able man upon the throne, contrasted with that of our own country, strengthens our doubts whether political ability be a desirable qualification in the monarch of a free people.

Yet is not royalty in this land destitute of great political influence. It is, indeed, impossible that it should be so—and when the throne is occupied by one whose character the people are disposed to admire, and whose personal attractions command their hearts, that influence becomes all-powerful for good. It is with us, consequently, a matter of gratulation that her Majesty is silently exerting it in favour of peace. Her visit to the chateau d'Eu, by which Louis Philippe, who came not to his throne by hereditary descent, was made the subject of a special compliment, will do something, possibly, more than we anticipate, to neutralise the spleen with which French vanity has been wont, of late, to regard England and the English. Their love of glory may haply be diverted by this incident into a new and far more beneficial channel—and, instead of showing their spirit of rivalry in the dangers and horrors of war, may put it forth in the cultivation of hospitality and peace. At all events, the tendency of these frank and unceremonial visits of the Queen of Great Britain to neighbouring continental states is, and must be, to knit together the people of these separate communities in closer bonds of friendship, and to make all hearts beat in unison and brotherhood.

Nor are we sorry to observe the monarch of these realms selecting, for the purpose of recreation, rational pleasures. The aristocracy may well follow her Majesty's example. Childish spectacles seem to possess no great attractions for her. The inspection of some of the most glorious works of art, of the splendid embodiments of human genius, and of the picturesque beauties of the natural world, engages much of her time, and evidently attracts her liveliest interest. We could only wish that all the amusements of royalty were equally innocent. When will the day come in which the evolutions of troops, trained for the destruction of human life, will cease to afford pastime to a sovereign, and that sovereign a lady? When will gorgeous festivities, and theatrical entertainments, give way to pleasures more elevated and refined? Unfortunately, the example set in high places tells powerfully upon every grade beneath—and men endowed with reason place their highest gratification in banquets and carousals. Hence a universally extravagant taste! Hence the passion of all classes for display! And hence the seeming wealth but real poverty of all!

THE UNGALLANT OBJECTION.

No fallacy, we believe, has proved a more efficient breakwater to shield the conscience from conviction than the suffrage is a right, than the assumption that if it be such, it must be extended to women and children. At the outset of our advocacy of complete suffrage, we submitted to our readers a brief argument which we deemed sufficiently strong to bear us to the conclusion that the franchise is what every man may justly claim. The outline of our reasoning may be here repeated. When men give up living in a state of nature, their submission to government implies a compact between two parties—the ruled, and the rulers. The first agrees to render allegiance, in return for which the last is bound to give protection. The natural right of individuals to secure justice, each for himself, is surrendered into the hand of the civil magistrate. But he who makes the surrender cannot, in doing so, part with the right of seeing the compact fulfilled. The opinion on this head which he is at liberty to form he may claim the power of expressing—and, hitherto, no mode has been discovered of giving peaceful and effectual expression to that opinion, but by means of the franchise.

If such be the case, it is objected, the suffrage belongs to women and children equally as to men, and the argument, by proving too much, proves nothing at all. The matter is worth consideration, and a moment or two devoted to it will not be misspent.

We may probably startle some of our readers not a little by making the admission that our first argument, in which, we make bold to affirm, no flaw has yet been pointed out, *does* carry with it the legitimate inference which is held to be fatal to its convincing power. It assigns the right of suffrage to every component member of society, male or female, infant or adult. That which it proves on behalf of the one, it equally proves on behalf of the others. And now we imagine we witness the air of triumph with which the opponents of this doctrine will proceed to convict us of absurdity—what pictures they will draw of domestic quietude disturbed by political dissensions, and of common sense and decency outraged by presenting lisping babes at the poll. The laugh, however, may as well be deferred until we have completed our reasoning and fully explained its bearing. This we shall endeavour to do with all possible brevity.

It will not be denied, we imagine, that there is a real distinction between a *right* and the *exercise* of it. The babe which but yesterday opened his eyes to the light of day may possess a right, of which he cannot justly be deprived, to property settled upon him by incontestable legal documents. No one in this case will characterise the notion as absurd simply because the infant cannot, by any possibility, enter upon his estates until he has attained his majority. It is admitted by the staunchest objectors to our reasoning, that every individual has the right, unless forfeited by crime, to personal liberty, and, under every conceivable modification of circumstances, to freedom of conscience in the worship of God. Do they not perceive that the right of liberty may exist where power to use it is altogether wanting? Have they no fear lest their ridicule recoil upon themselves, and lest the right of private judgment in religious matters should be denied to belong to man, as man, simply because infants are unable to worship God at all? Men may possess rights which yet they are wholly incompetent to exercise—nor is it fair to say that because a man cannot swim, that therefore he has no right to swim. The assertion, then, that the suffrage belongs of justice to all, is not invalidated by the fact that some cannot, in the nature of things, exercise it.

The distinction just now pointed out will be all the more strongly marked, by looking at it through the medium of clear ideas of what the suffrage essentially is. When we declare all men to be

entitled to the suffrage, we declare nothing more and nothing less than this—that all men are entitled to contribute their opinion through such mechanism as, by general consent, may be adopted towards the formation of that ultimate result which we call legislation, and government. It is a right, not to *have*, but to *do*—and the exercise of it implies, consequently, in addition to the right itself, a power to give expression to it. But the right is quite distinct from, and independent of, the ability to make use of it. The one may be indefeasible where the other is yet wanting—just as a child may have, *in posse*, a full right to honours and possessions, which he can only have *in esse* when he comes of age.

We come now to the application of this reasoning to the question before us. Taking the case of minors first, as affording us the best opportunity of bringing out the argument in all its clearness, we say that the right of all to give, by a vote, an opinion upon the fulfilment of the compact entered into by society with the government, is not set aside by the natural disqualification of some for the exercise of it. Children have no opinions on this subject, and, consequently, cannot express them—but this undeniable fact cannot be held to overthrow the conclusion, that when they can form an opinion, they possess a right to embody it in a vote. The time when this right, as all others, may be entered upon, and enjoyed by the possessor, must be fixed. Let the line be drawn where we will, a few will be found, on either side of it, who might very fitly exchange places. But since no human arrangement can get rid of this imperfection, it is found to be conducive to general good, that the line once chosen be rigidly maintained. In our own country we enter upon the exercise of the legal and independent rights of manhood at the age of twenty-one years—and, amongst those rights, we place that of the suffrage.

The case of females may be disposed of, in so far, at least, as it is held to bar the validity of our argument, and to this extent only are we bound to deal with it, by similar reasoning. It is held by those who impugn our first conclusion that the suffrage is a right, that the disqualification of females for the exercise of it destroys the theory. Whether any such disqualification exists, it is not now our business to inquire. Be it what it may, it plainly attaches to them, not as partakers of humanity, but as a consequence of their sex. Admitting, therefore, for the sake of argument, that their sex disqualifies them for the exercise of the right, how does this militate against the right itself of those who have no such disqualification? Upon the question, whether women might or might not, with propriety and advantage, be admitted to the franchise, we purposely abstain from entering, as likely only to becloud the argument. Society in general, and they, as a large component portion of society, hold their sex to incapacitate them from the exercise of the right under discussion—but whether society be right or wrong, the original conclusion remains untouched. The universal right is not disproved by making out a case of partial disqualification.

It may be expedient to close this article by restating, as clearly as possible, our position. The working men demand the franchise. We urge its extension to them on the ground that they ask for nothing more than, of right, belongs to them. That right, however, is denied to be theirs, unless society see fit to grant it; for, if it be inherent in them, as members of the community, it must be equally inherent in women and children. Granted, we reply, but what then? Why, in such case, it is responded, you admit to the suffrage those who are naturally and sexually disqualified for the exercise of it. To this we answer, that when we assert the right, we do not thereby assert the power to make it available—and no evidence that it is not available in this case or the other, can demonstrate that the right does not exist. The objector is, in every instance, bound to establish the disqualification—and when he has succeeded in doing so, his objection goes no further than the disqualification which he has proved. The general rule cannot be set aside by the individual exceptions—and the right of all men to the suffrage remains just where it did, even should it be made good that women and children are incompetent, the one from sex, the other from immaturity, to exercise and enjoy it.

LATE HOURS OF BUSINESS.

We are not a little gratified to observe that an association has been formed in the metropolis, under favourable auspices, for bringing about an abridgment of the hours of business. This most desirable end they are endeavouring to accomplish by, amongst other means, the diffusion of brief and pungent tracts. Two of these light missiles are now before us; one addressed to young men, another to masters, in business. The arguments are well put, and if the case depended on argument, would be successful. From the tables of the Registrar-general, the astounding fact is made out, that the inhabitants of towns lose seventeen years of life, as compared with residents in

the country. This vast difference in the average duration of earthly existence cannot be accounted for by difference of locality and situation, and can only be traced to the habits of tradesmen. Confined from Monday morning till Saturday night in the shop, with but few and short intervals, except such as the necessity of sleep demands; breathing a deleterious atmosphere, rendered still more noxious by the burning of gas; deprived of exercise, and spending the whole of the day in unvarying drudgery behind the counter, it is not surprising that the constitutions of so many should become impaired, and that multitudes should sink into a premature grave. There is evidently no necessity for this. The committee of the association well observe:—

"The public would have as many wants to satisfy if shops were open ten hours, as they would though shops remained open day and night; and though by protracting business to the hours in general practice, tradesmen spend much money in gas, &c., they do not really take one sixpence more. The interests of business would therefore not be injured by a reasonable abridgment of the hours devoted to it, more especially as all engaged therein would then work with more alacrity and cheerfulness. Why then are they not abridged? There are obstacles which can be met only by a strong movement of the public mind, and there are indications that the importance of this subject is beginning to be appreciated: attempts are being occasionally made towards the diminution of the hours, which efforts, although not always successful, have most clearly shown that a very large majority are favourable to the change. There may be some who oppose any attempt to encroach upon the habits of their forefathers; habit and prejudice are no doubt strong, but reason and truth are surely stronger still."

We heartily wish success to these well-directed and laudable efforts.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.

The royal yacht got under weigh off Walmer castle early on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Belgium about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was expected to arrive at Ostend between three and four o'clock, but it was descried in the distance at half-past one, bearing right down for the place; and it came to an anchor off the quay precisely at two o'clock; "steering," said an old sailor, "right into the harbour, as if she belonged to it." In consequence of the Queen arriving so much earlier than was expected, much confusion prevailed.

The carpet on which her Majesty was to walk from the place of her landing to the royal pavilion, and thence to the royal carriage, was yet being nailed down, when her royal presence upon it sent the carpenters and *tapisseries* to the right about; and a couple of honest Belgians, who were most bravely in the act of nailing the royal standard of England and the Belgian colours to the pavilion itself, with great propriety desisted from that noisy process, and, "hiding their diminished heads" behind the bulkhead supporting the initial and shield of King Leopold, managed to support the royal ensigns with their hands, whilst the interesting ceremony of the Queen's welcome was taking place beneath them. Further on, the triumphal arch, which stood across the entrance of the first street from the port, and which was, doubtless, intended to turn out a very splendid affair, was yet undergoing the process of painting when her Majesty passed through it.

The King and Queen of the Belgians immediately went on board; his Majesty affectionately embracing his niece, and cordial salutations being exchanged on all sides. Both the Queen and Prince looked remarkably well after their voyage. At a quarter past two precisely the royal cortege left the quay, for the yacht was, by the favourable state of the tide, enabled to enter the port. Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians occupied the back seat of an open carriage. Opposite them sat the Queen of the Belgians and Prince Albert. Throughout the whole line of march the Queen was saluted with the most rapturous cheering.

The Queen and Prince having borne the voyage so well, it was determined that a banquet in the Hotel de Ville, fixed for that evening, should proceed; the King using that building for want of room in his own residence. The men who were finishing the decorations on the temporary portico had scarcely time to take their ladders away, when, a few minutes before eight o'clock, the roll of drums and a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of the party. The King and Queen of the Belgians, Queen Victoria, and Prince Albert, arrived in the first carriage, which was drawn by two handsome greys. The suite followed in four other carriages. The hall and staircase were decorated with flowers, shrubs, and exotics. The staircase was carpeted, but the room in which the dinner took place was without any. The table was laid for 32 persons, covered along the centre with a very elegant plateau of silver gilt. The service was of silver, the plates for the dessert being very splendid porcelain. King Leopold was dressed in plain clothes, but wore the ribbon of the garter. Queen Victoria looked remarkably well, was dressed in a white lace and muslin dress, and across her shoulder was the blue ribbon of the garter. King Leopold sat in the middle seat opposite the windows; on his right hand was Queen Victoria, next to her the Queen of the Belgians, and next to her Prince Albert; on the left hand of King Leopold was a lady who, we believe, was the Countess d'Aerschot, and next to her, Lord Liverpool. The rest of the company were arranged according to their ranks. In the mean time the town was illuminated. Whilst yet the royal party were entering the hall, the illuminations which had been erected in front of the building were in process of lighting; and the whole scene, the bustle and the noise below, and the glare of the light above, had a most striking effect. These illuminations consisted

of pyramids of wood supporting transparent lamps at each window (eighteen in number), and similar pyramids supported on poles, and lighted with grease pots, a few put in advance. The whole of the outline of the building, moreover, to the top of the roof, was marked out with the latter style of illumination. The illumination throughout the town was a very general one; and, particularly in the square and wide streets, was of an imposing character.

On Thursday morning, Prince Albert took the King to visit the royal yacht. By some awkward steering, the Belgian boat in which they were ran foul of another vessel. By coming too close to the bows of the royal yacht, the flagstaff of the barge was caught in the rigging of that part of the vessel, and if it had not snapped close off, might have capsized the little craft. As it was, all was righted in time, and the Royal visitors set foot in safety on the royal yacht. The King and Prince then reviewed some light artillery and infantry at a station to the east of the town. During the day, the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe arrived. The Princess would have knelt to Queen Victoria, but her Majesty prevented her with an embrace. There was another banquet in the Hotel de Ville, at which about forty persons were present. The banquet was served up on silver plate. Freedom and cheerfulness prevailed throughout the evening, Queen Victoria being described as particularly animated and talkative. After that the party went to the opera.

The recreations of Friday were of a more varied description than hitherto, comprising a visit to the ancient and interesting city of Bruges. The inhabitants of Bruges appear to have made the most assiduous preparations for the reception of the royal party—

The old and picturesque public buildings, the private houses, the large hotels, were all decorated with flags, standards, banners, and pictures; pieces of cloth were extended across the streets from house to house, the grotesque modes of decoration of ages long since past were resumed, and branches of trees were planted along the pavement of the avenues, where no real trees grow permanently. A temporary *rus in urbe* was constructed which, with the addition of numerous flowerpots, orange and lemon trees, and wreaths of flowers, present a curious, yet not unpleasant, and certainly most novel effect, to English eyes. Besides these, there were here and there pictures, some very fine ones and of large dimensions, which had been brought from the interior walls for the occasion; rich tapestries, which, though relics of antiquity, had retained their colours and the completeness of their various devices in perfection; articles of plate; in short, every appliance of adornment, natural or artificial, which it would be possible to conceive; and all so thickly crowded together, as to make one complete and continuous picture. The whole was like a scene of fairyland; and at all the doors and all the windows were smiling and handsome faces—the women of Bruges, the remains of the ancient Spanish stock, are proverbially the finest in Belgium, and indeed amongst the handsomest in Europe), each beaming with its various expression of expectation and curiosity as each newly-come and bewildered stranger hurried to and fro.

In the street leading into the Place du Bourg, in which is the Maison de Ville, where the royal collation was to take place, an immense triumphal arch was erected, reaching to the top of the adjoining houses, which are nearly sixty feet high, being amongst the finest in the town, and belonging to the wealthiest and most distinguished of the citizens. The royal party arrived from Ostend about one o'clock, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm. They then proceeded in carriages through the city to the Hotel de Ville. One of the reporters thus describes the enthusiasm with which they were greeted:—

The Queen, and indeed the whole of the royal party were evidently quite taken by surprise, at the first *coup d'œil* of the splendid corridor which had been prepared for them; and I overheard repeated explanations issuing from the royal carriages to the effect that such a sight had never before been seen. This astonishment only increased as the procession moved on, and the embellishments became more and more rich; whilst, at the same time, the cheering of the multitude became louder, and wilder, extending along the streets, and up to the very house tops. The Queen and Prince Albert stared right and left, evidently overcome; the King and Queen of the Belgians looked gratified in the extreme; Lady Canning and Lady Seymour tried in vain to look demure and courtly; Lord Liverpool, with up-turned eyes, smiled and peered about him, and smiled again; and even Lord Aberdeen seemed, just for one moment, to forget the church of Scotland, and the Veto question, and threw some hint of speculation into his eyes, the rest of his features were betrayed into a sort of grin. As for the people, they were for the moment out of their senses with joy. There was no prancing cavalry flanking the royal carriage, as with us, to shut out the view of the gracious subject of their homage. Thus unrestrained by any influence but their own good feelings, they rushed and leaped along beside the carriage—shouting, shrieking—with perfect abandon; and all along, from every crowded window and door-way, handkerchiefs, nosegays of flowers, garlands, branches of trees, were waving to and fro.

Thus they proceeded to the Town house to partake of the hospitalities of the burgomaster of Bruges. The banquet took place in a large hall about 40 feet long, and various invited guests from the town were present. Shortly after two o'clock the royal party set out for the burgomaster's, and visited the curiosities of the town. All along the streets the crowding and cheering were continued unabated, as the *cortège* moved in its way from one of these places to another. The places visited were the splendid cathedral of St Lawrence, where they were received by the bishop and canons, the clergy, &c., and on entering which the anthem "God save the Queen" was played on the organ; the great church of Notre Dame, one of the most magnificent remains of the architecture of the middle ages, and in which are the remarkable tombs of Charles the Bold, Duke of

Burgundy, and his daughter Mary, married to the Emperor Maximilian; the hospital of St John, in which are some celebrated pictures of Van Oost, Hemling, and other early artists; the establishment of the English nuns; the Palace of Justice, in one of the apartments of which is the celebrated chimney piece, of which several engravings have been published in England; and one or two other places of interest. Having surveyed everything that a visit of a few hours to so remarkable a city could afford, the royal party returned to the Hotel de Ville, where after a very short sojourn, they again entered the carriages, and at five o'clock reached the station of the railroad in the same manner in which they had left it on their arrival.

Saturday was devoted to a visit to the city of Ghent, distant about 44 miles from Ostend. The preparations to receive and welcome her Majesty, if not on such a scale of external magnificence as those at Bruges, were not wanting in taste and completeness. The streets, from end to end, were planted on either side with rows of fir-trees, procured for the occasion, from which festoons of white linen were suspended. Flags in profusion waved over head; those of England and Belgium blending conspicuously on the top of the cathedral of St Bavon, on that of the celebrated belfry, and at other public edifices. On the arrival of the royal train at the station, about 11 o'clock, the artillery fired a royal salute, and the military presented arms, "God save the Queen" being played as usual. On the royal party alighting, they entered a tent prepared for the occasion, where the bishop, governor, burgomaster, and various other authorities, civil and military, all dressed in their robes of state, were severally presented to her Majesty by King Leopold. The procession first went to the town hall, where her Majesty arranged her toilet; it then set out for the round of visits which the royal party were to pay to the public edifices and curiosities of the town. The governor's and burgomaster's carriages throughout kept the lead of the procession, immediately after the cuirassiers; but the other municipal authorities had separated to take up their positions in different quarters. The first place visited was the splendid cathedral of St Bavon, one of the finest, if not the very finest, in Belgium, where they were received at the door by the bishop, his vicar, and the rest of the clergy. Her Majesty particularly admired the splendid marble pulpit in the nave, the stately bronze candelabra in the choir, and the various rich paintings in the chapel, which surround the choir, more especially the celebrated masterpieces by the two Van Eyks, of the adoration of the spotless lamb. From the cathedral her Majesty went to the ancient and highly curious nunnery of the Beguinage, one of the few institutions of the kind which have resisted the lapse of time and the changes of public opinion. It is a remarkable institution, in that the sisters are bound by no vow, and may return to the world whenever they please. The Queen and her royal relations were received by the head of the sisterhood, who conducted them first to the reception hall, a curious, square, low-roofed room, with a heavy-looking oak ceiling; from thence to the dwellings of some of the sisters, and afterwards to the apartment where a number of them were at work sewing. The next place visited was the Casino, a spacious and elegant building, surrounded by beautiful grounds. There the royal party stayed but a few minutes, ascending and descending by the steps of the grand entrance leading to the portico. After visiting the palace of Justice, a new and stately building of rich Grecian architecture, the exterior of which is still incomplete, the work of M. Roland (who also built the theatre of this town), the royal party proceeded to the Town hall, to partake of a splendid banquet at the hands of the governor of the town. From thence they went to the theatre, where a morning concert was performed. The place was crowded to suffocation, and "God save the Queen" was sung, the whole company standing. The royal party proceeded through the numerous company, and the King of the Belgians introduced various of the townspeople to Queen Victoria. The royal party, on leaving the theatre, went again to the government house, where their stay was but short. The *cortège* then made for the station of the railroad in the same order in which it had left in the earlier part of the day, and their Majesties, Prince Albert, and their suite, &c., having entered the carriages of the special train, took their departure for Ostend amidst demonstrations of good wishes towards them, similar to those by which they have been everywhere accompanied. Ghent was the birthplace of the Emperor Charles V., and of

"Time-honour'd Lancaster, great John of Gaunt."

On Sunday the royal party remained at Ostend. Her Majesty was to leave for Brussels at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, and to sleep in the palace of Lacken ("our imperial palace of Lacken," as Napoleon used to say in his bulletins); and proceeded early on Tuesday to visit Antwerp. The Queen, &c., was to spend that night in the palace there, and sail next day for old England.

The following are two interesting circumstances which the caterers for the London press have supplied the public. Both occurred before her Majesty's arrival:—

In the course of the forenoon on Monday, the municipal bellman made proclamation that her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain was expected to do the good city of Ostend the honour of a visit on Wednesday afternoon; and at the same time enjoined the inhabitants to do honour to their illustrious visitor and themselves on the occasion, by setting their houses in order, and cleansing the streets; which, sooth to say, on ordinary occasions stand particularly in need of cleansing. The hint was acted upon with an alacrity which did credit to all parties. All the washerwomen and scavengers were imme-

diately up in arms; pumps and mops were called into active service; and in the course of a few hours, the whole face of the town, streets, conduits, houses, windows and all, was so clean that we are sure it could not have recognised itself again. Many of the public buildings, indeed, went to the expense of being newly white-washed or yellow-ochred; among which must be especially mentioned the Maison de Ville (Town hall), both because, in the words of the *Guide book*, it is "le seul edifice remarquable" which the town contains, and because it is destined to honours which no public edifice in Belgium has ever yet enjoyed, in the presence of a reigning British monarch—a dinner within its walls.

Never till this evening had I formed a conception of anything so truly gratifying in that way as the silent recognitions of respect and good feeling which mutually passed between King Leopold and Queen Louise Marie, as they walked along the fine promenade on the top of the Digue this evening. The whole width of this promenade is about twelve feet, and at the time of their Majesties' visit it was pretty thickly crowded with pedestrians. Yet there was no scrambling or shuffling; no policemen in plain clothes to clear the way; the way cleared itself, everybody walking on before, or standing aside, as he listed, in order to allow their Majesties to pass. And as they passed, every one raised his hat or curtseyed, and their Majesties returned these salutes, with as much warmth and sincerity of manner, looking individually in the face of every one and smiling, as if in almost every one they had recognised a personal acquaintance. Amongst the loungers were several parties of private soldiers, who stood aside and saluted their Majesties *à la militaire*, the King in return taking his hat off, and keeping it off till he had passed them all. On the return of the royal party to the palace the King returned the usual salute of presenting arms by the sentinels in the same respectful manner. I have dwelt, perhaps, a little too long upon this little incident, which, however, I *honestly confess*, was one which struck me with some feelings of surprise, but more of pleasure.

THE LATE ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Examiner* relates several new and interesting particulars respecting this excursion.

"Odd enough, spectators and courtiers agree in saying they enjoyed amazingly. But they admit at the same time that kings and queens, princes and princesses, seemed to be amused, and to enjoy the fun excessively. To meet a society of equals was something new and delicious, and Queen Victoria seemed in the very highest spirits. The French are very severe and minute critics of behaviour. Their admiration of Prince Albert is excessive; nothing, they say, could equal the perfection of his *tenue*—the word is untranslatable, except by employing two or three words to express it. They were startled by the graciousness, good-heartedness, and high spirits, of the Queen. They did not think there was so much in all England. But then, they say, there were much too many tokens of love amongst the women. Queens and princesses kissed and interkissed, even when separating for the night, with an ardour which ought to have worn away one pair of lips; and this custom of salutation once engaged in could not be abandoned, for it would have argued diminution of affection. But the mode of saluting on both cheeks was a sore puzzle to the English, who did not understand the necessity for this double fire.

"At the play, at which the actors of Vaudeville alone assisted, Arnal, the French Liston, was so singularly comic that poor Lord Liverpool very nearly shook his sides out of his garments. The French court was really afraid that his lordship would go into convulsions. It would have sounded ill to have announced, 'Died of convulsions, at the chateau d'Eu, from over-laughter at the actor Arnal, Charles, earl of Liverpool,' &c. Lord Aberdeen laughed like a good-natured soul. By the bye, the greatest care was taken to have these two lords present wherever the Queen was, even in the more intimate withdrawing-rooms of the royal party, lest it should be said or thought that Louis Philippe sought to pour anything into the private ear of the Queen. M. Guizot, too, was similarly honoured, lest it should be said that Queen Victoria should put a pistol to Louis Philippe's throat, and make him sign this terrible treaty of commerce, which frights the spinners of French articles, whether literary or cotton.

"The French princes are big boys; the Duc de Montpensier a heavy one, the Duc d'Aumale keen enough, nevertheless, and promising, as the Duc de Nemours once did, to be the brightest of the family. Very singular, from being a youth of *esprit*, the Duc de Nemours has grown into rather a dull man, timid, *distract*, and awkward. The Duc, who is to be the future Regent, was not present at Eu: he has rather a pique against our Queen, and against the English court, where he did not feel at home or pleased. Sitting next Queen Victoria at dinner at Buckingham house, her Majesty addressed the Duke on some topic of the day, making such remarks as were well calculated to call forth a rejoinder. But the Duke of Nemours was in the clouds, till perceiving that every one looked to him to say something, he observed, 'That there had been a great deal of dust on the road that day.' The observation was so singularly *mal-apropos* as to excite a general stare, and what was worse, general attention. To pass it off the Queen resumed the conversation, and after a few minutes came to another pause. But here again the Duke of Nemours ejaculated, 'Yes, certainly, there was a great deal of dust on the roads to-day.' It was now no longer a stare, but a laugh, in which the Queen herself half joined, a decent pretext being thrown out for the said laugh as soon as it could be put forward. The Duc de Nemours thought that he was *mystified*, to use a French phrase. He has on this occasion remained in Brittany, preferring, he said, to answer the harangues of village mayors than the impertinences of court wits.

"It is too true that the secret and republican societies of Paris had determined to treat the Sovereigns (had Queen Victoria come to Paris) with at least a *charivari*, if not with more hostile demonstrations. A report of M. Delaport, the prefect of police, leaves no doubt on this head; and though in the first days preparations were made at Versailles, they were soon abandoned. This, and the necessity of coming up by railroad, startled the King, who felt that the responsibility and risk were too great; and all the French politicians at Eu were in raptures when the Queen declared, on the evening of Saturday, her determination to remain there, and not go any further."

PROVINCIAL.

THE LEAGUE AT OXFORD.—On Wednesday, an important meeting took place of the freeholders and farmers of Oxford, to hear Mr Cobden and Mr Bright on the corn laws. The meeting was to have been held in the Town hall; but, in consequence of the vast numbers who attended it, was adjourned to the cattle market. Several gentlemen of influence were present, among whom were Lord Camoys and Lord Norreys. Mr Cobden addressed the meeting in his usual terse, bold, logical, and transparent style, and put the question direct to the farmers, whether they had not been egregiously disappointed in every expectation that had been held out to them by their landlords, as regards the beneficial working of the corn laws. He showed that, by raising the price of corn, these laws had raised rents; but, when prices fell, the rents did not fall also. The corn law had promised the farmer prices which had never been realised, and thus he had been cheated for twenty-seven years. Lord Norreys attempted a reply, but utterly failed. Lord Camoys announced himself a free trader, and no enemy to the League. He believed Mr Cobden came as a friend. He thought if they were to give the Anti-corn-law League £50,000 a-year for fifty years, it would never do half the mischief to agriculture that the farmers' friends themselves had done [hear, hear]. There were three courses open for discussion. The first was the sliding scale [cries of "No, no"]; the second a low fixed duty; and the third, a total and immediate repeal of the corn laws [hear, hear]. He believed the sliding scale was already on its last legs; indeed, it was only defended by a few country gentlemen and fortunate speculators, who had, by a lucky chance, contrived to realise large fortunes. He was himself for a low fixed duty. Mr Bright addressed the meeting in a splendid speech; after which, a resolution in favour of free trade, moved by Mr Towle, a tenant farmer, was carried with only three dissentients, in preference to Lord Camoys' resolution for a fixed duty.

THE LEAGUE AND THE FARMERS.—We understand that Messrs Cobden and Bright will address the farmers and farm labourers of North Cheshire at Knutsford, on Monday, the 25th instant, on the effects of the corn laws on agriculture. A meeting of the farmers of North Lancashire, for the same purpose, will, it is expected, be held at Lancaster on Saturday the 23rd instant, which the same honourable members will also attend.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING.—A deputation from the requisitionists in favour of a town's meeting, for the purpose of addressing her Majesty to dismiss her present ministers, waited upon the mayor on Monday last, and laid before him the requisition and signature sheets, containing, we understand, the names of about one thousand rate payers. The mayor said he had fully considered the object of their mission, and while he regretted to be obliged to differ from many respectable inhabitants whose names were attached to the requisition, he must nevertheless decline calling the meeting in question. The deputation, which consisted of Messrs J. Baldwin, W. H. Smith, and J. Lander, then withdrew; and reported the result of their application to a meeting which was held at the public office in the evening. It is intended, we believe, to suspend all further proceeding in the matter until after the musical festival, when a meeting will be called to determine upon the measures to be taken for carrying out the views of the requisitionists.—*Midland Counties Herald*.

SOUTHAMPTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1843.—The West Indian mails were forwarded this day from Southampton, by the Teviot steamer, Captain Allan. This steamer being the first started since the new arrangement, was saluted with twenty-one guns from the platform.

ANOTHER BAIT.—Dr Sleight, the Duke of Buckingham's agent, has entered Yorkshire on purpose to get up a movement in opposition to that now on foot for the abolition of the corn laws. He commences his campaign at Huddersfield, on Monday week, when he will submit to the public meeting which he has announced, a petition to the Queen, praying her Majesty for some measure or other for the "protection of labour."—*Leeds Times*.

THE BIRMINGHAM CONVENTION.—The *Advertiser* says the object of this convention was to devise and adopt various plans of organisation, with the view of making the charter the law of the land, and raising a fund of £100,000 for the purchase of 1,000 acres of land, to be divided into allotments of four acres each.—*Advertiser*.

MR ATTWOOD.—Our excellent townsman is at present wandering through the gardens of Kent. When we last heard of him he was in the neighbourhood of Maidstone. He purposes, we believe, to be in Birmingham in eight or ten days hence, when we suppose the address with respect to the new movement will be presented to him.—*Birmingham Journal*.

FATHER MATHEW IN LIVERPOOL.—Father Mathew arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday morning was entertained at a public breakfast at the Roman catholic school room, Seel street, at which about 170 persons sat down. Several gentlemen belonging to the town took part in the proceedings, among whom were Mr W. Rathbone, Mr Laurence Heyworth, Dr O'Donnell, &c., and the pledge was administered to a great number of those present. He afterwards administered the pledge at St Anne's (Roman catholic) chapel, and the Haymarket; 1,500 persons taking it during the day. In the evening there was a public meeting at Nelson's Assembly rooms; Mr Laurence Heyworth in the chair. The number of pledge-takers during the day amounted to 1,500. Mr Mathew continued his labours at the South Haymarket, Liverpool, during the whole of the same evening (Friday), and left for Dublin.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.

In our last number we recorded the heartless murder of a poor old gate-keeper, a woman seventy-five years old, by the Rebeccaites. An inquest was held on the body the following day. Two shots were found in the lungs by surgeons, who spoke as clearly respecting the cause of death as the shots in the lungs, head, and breast spoke for themselves; and yet the coroner's jury found no verdict of murder, none even of suicide or accident, none recognising the discharge of a gun at all, or implying the presence of shots anywhere. They stood firmly on their ignorance; and the twelve jurymen brought in a verdict of death from the effusion of blood into the chest, occasioning suffocation, "but from what cause is to this jury unknown." On this result of the inquest the *Times* remarks—

"Be it from cowardice or from malignity, from fear of Rebecca or from hatred of Rebecca's enemies, that these jurors have dared thus to palter with their duty, it is certainly no very favourable augury for the future that twelve men—no unfavourable specimens, we presume, of the Carmarthenshire farmer—should unanimously have agreed in such a verdict upon such evidence. If all Carmarthenshire is united in the same determination to be awayed by no moral consideration, by no sense of guilt or fear of shame, in their endeavours to shield from punishment the authors of any the most barbarous outrage, so that it be perpetrated in the name of Rebecca, we wish government joy of the country which they have to reduce into order."

Three of the rioters who had been seized at Pontardulais, including John Hughes, who personated Rebecca, were examined at Swansea on Saturday and Monday, and again remanded. They were committed for trial on Wednesday.

The turnpike roads of Cardiganshire are under the management of two sets of trustees, and the two trusts are designated by the names of "the upper" and "the lower trust." On Tuesday the trustees of the lower trust held a meeting at Cardigan, for the purpose of considering the propriety of reducing the tolls, and of removing some of the toll-bars. A number of important reductions were agreed to; the chief being a toll of 2d. or carts, and of 1d. on lime, instead of 4d., and the abolition of the toll at every third time of passing, one toll freeing for the whole day.

The correspondent of the *Times* relates an attack on Middleton hall, the property of Mr Adams, near Carmarthen:—

"On returning home, about half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday night, from the quarter sessions held at Carmarthen, Mr Adams saw a portion of his premises on fire. On hastening home, he found a wood near his house, full of men, armed; his stacks were on fire; and the plugs had been pulled out of his fish pond to let the water off. As may be imagined, his family were in the greatest terror, expecting every moment the house to be attacked and set fire to. As soon as he could, he despatched an express off to Carmarthen for troops to protect him. The mob continued around his premises, making all manner of noises, watching the fire, and preventing any attempt being made to extinguish it, and remained there till two o'clock in the morning. Before they left, while they were yet in the wood, the messenger, who might have been accompanied by troops, or by some sort of protective force, returned alone, with an answer from Colonel Love, that the troops had been out all day, and could not come. The feeling of utter want of protection and helplessness of Mr Adams and his family, in the midst of a lawless, an inimical, and a well-armed mob, at midnight, with a part of his premises fired by them blazing near him, may be better imagined than described. Mr Adams is understood to have taken the determination of at once, with his family, leaving the country. The family of Mr Chambers, of Llanelly, three of whose farms had the hayricks fired the other day, have already left for England, Mr Chambers, jun., alone remaining. It is believed that Mr Adams has been made thus to suffer from the vindictiveness of the incendiaries through some expressions that fell from him in the grand jury room at Carmarthen, and which, somehow or other, reached the ears of the incendiaries."

Since my last letter, on Wednesday night, says the same reporter, three turnpike gates in the neighbourhood of Llangadock, between Llandilo and Llandovery, have been destroyed. Two of them had been broken down before, and were afterwards re-erected. Their names are the Wainustredveyris gate, the Pontarlachar gate, and Carig-Southey gate. No less than 300 men, all mounted, attacked these gates. It would appear to most people that both soldiers and civil authorities are wholly inefficient. But why is this? It is because society is here divided into two classes—the oppressed, the abject, and the cringing; and the oppressive, the tyrannical, and the haughty; and the oppressed are united as one man to shake off the oppression. On the same night, the Pontardulais gate, at which the fight took place between the police and the Rebeccaites, was taken off the hinges and carried quietly away by the Rebeccaites, nobody knows where. On the same night, the weir across the Tivy river, near Cardigan, having become obnoxious, because it prevented the salmon ascending the river, was totally destroyed; and it is rumoured that three of the marines who were there guarding it were disarmed and taken prisoners by the Rebeccaites. The *Welshman*, however, gives the following explanation:—

"We understand that a rear guard of the marines, on their return from Vellingfran, fell in with the Rebeccaites, two of them were in advance, and the third was a little behind. Becca asked him if he had a musket? Yes (replied the marine). Is it loaded? Yes! Is it capped? Yes! Take off the cap then, and come with us. He was then taken to a public house in the neighbourhood, and treated with several glasses of ale, and then discharged. He arrived in Cardigan two hours after his comrades."

On Thursday, a very large meeting of farmers and others was held on Mynydd Mawr mountain, half-way between Carmarthen and Swansea. At its commencement, notwithstanding the inauspicious state of the weather, about 1,000 persons were present, and many women; but long before the meeting terminated, there were at least 2,000 persons present—a great number being respectable farmers. Most of the speeches were delivered in the Welsh language, and abounded in witticisms and invective

against the obnoxious landlords, &c. Mr J. Morgan, of Llanrymus, took the chair. A petition to the Queen was adopted, referring to toll-gate grievance, the hardships of the new Poor law, Tithe Commutation act, magisterial fees, &c., unpaid magistracy, and of high rents. The petition says:—

"They have observed with pain and mortification that the present parliament, which promised, and from which so much was expected, manifested little or no consideration for the condition of the people, or commiseration for their sufferings; while its attention seemed to be principally directed to matters of little or of no immediate import, to class interests or party objects, regardless of the incessant calls of the country, sinking and writhing under accumulated evils; that your Majesty's petitioners are of opinion that the present parliament is both disinclined and incompetent to meet the wants or wishes of the community, or to devise measures to amend its condition."

The petition concludes by requesting that the present parliament may be dissolved. Most of the speakers, in strong terms, denounced the system of outrages which had been resorted to, and appealed to the farmers to employ peaceful means for the redress of their grievances. The meeting broke up with three cheers for the Queen.

The strike at Swansea is at an end; Messrs Vivian's men at the Hafod works having first resumed their employment, and the men at the other works on the Swansea and Neath rivers having now followed their example; so that the whole of the works in the Swansea vale are now in full operation.

The town of Swansea was, on Tuesday and Wednesday, in a very excited state, in consequence of there having been an affray between the police and the military. It appears that one of the 4th dragoons, having taken offence at a policeman for some real or supposed insult offered him, the night before, seeing the policeman, insisted upon his going on his knees to beg his pardon. This led to an affray, in which other policemen and more of the military, both cavalry and infantry, joined. Blows were struck, and the affair would have proved very serious but for the prompt turning out of the guard at the barracks. No sooner was this affair known in the town, than the populace taking part with the soldiers, the police station house was surrounded by a multitude of people; and on Wednesday evening crowds again assembled round the station, until there were, I should say, 700 or 800 present, who hooted at the police, and behaved so violently, that the mayor (Dr Bird) felt it to be his duty to read the Riot act, and the military, both horse and foot, were placed under arms, and different parties of foot soldiers paraded the streets. This, however, had the desired effect, and at about 11 o'clock the mob separated without proceeding to acts of violence. All, however, is quiet now. Several persons are in custody for withholding their assistance to the police when called upon "in the Queen's name."

The Swansea trust have issued the following notice of a removal of gates:—

"Swansea Turnpike Trust.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of October next, the following toll gates and bars, within this district, will be taken away—viz., Pomsalt gate, Rhyd y Pandy gate, Bolgoed bar, Penyllia bar. And also, that on and after the same day, the Twrch gate will be cleared by a ticket from the Ynispennilweh gate, and the Ynispennilweh gate will be cleared by a ticket from the Twrch gate.—By order of the trustees, THOMAS A. MARTIN, clerk to the said trustees."

On Saturday a meeting of the trustees of the Fishguard trust, near Haverfordwest, was held at the latter place, when a long discussion ensued respecting the toll bars of the trust. A farmer moved a resolution that the gates be left free of toll for the next two months; but it was stated that this could not be lawfully done. The discussion having terminated, it was attempted to let the tolls. The gate collectors said they would take the gates if peace were restored, but till then they would have nothing to do with them, and run the chance of being murdered. No person bidding for the tolls, they were not let.

A remarkable instance of discrimination in "Rebecca," was mentioned by Sir J. H. Williams, at a meeting of the Carmarthenshire magistrates assembled in quarter sessions—

He had that morning had an instance of the curious way in which Rebecca insisted on justice. He had passed the Abergwilly gate, and had found that the gate on the main road had been left standing, while the side-bar, which had been considered oppressive, had been demolished. God forbid that he should sanction the people going out of a night armed to commit depredations, but he still stated that Rebecca had numerous grievances to complain of. If any proof were wanted of this—if any proof were wanted that toll-bars had been most unwarrantably increased in the county, it was to be found in the fact that on one trust alone thirteen out of fifteen side-bars had been taken down by the trustees themselves, who had acknowledged their illegality. Why were not those bars done away with at first? Why wait until they were compelled to notice them? Let all grievances be considered, and, when proved, done away with, and let a stipendiary magistrate be appointed, and hopes might be entertained that a stop would be put to the disturbances.

Of the state of feeling around Carmarthen the *Times* reporter says, "Since the extraordinary verdict returned at the inquest yesterday on the old woman shot at Hendy bridge gate, near Pontardulais, the most grave apprehensions are entertained. I am told that the jury durst give no other verdict; that such a system of terrorism prevails that men dare not render themselves obnoxious by even doing their duty. The necessity of putting the country under military law is seriously discussed by many."

In Wales, it would appear, the burden and abuse of the establishment rests not so much on enormous allowances to bishops and to absentee pluralists, as in the circumstance of lay proprietors of tithes sweeping up the whole, and leaving the people and the parish clergymen nothing, or next to nothing, for ecclesiastical purposes. The following example of this system of abuse is described by the Welsh correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*. The writer says—

"Commencing with Carmarthen, which is in the parish of St Peter, the tithes are commuted at £970 a year, £7 of which goes to the vicar to support the church, and out of this he is compelled to pay 17s. a year tithe to the lay improprator for his garden. The living of Carmarthen is worth about £180, which is derived from Queen Anne's bounty, donations, fees, and other sources. The Easter offerings are collected by the lay improprator. There are three churches in the parish of St Peter. The whole amount derived from the tithes for their support is £7 a year. In the parish of Llangendeirne the lay improprator gets about £1000 a year; the parish church £13 3s. 4d."

In addition to this, it seems

"That, in the church which has thus parted with its money, 'service in Welsh, the language of the people, is only performed once a fortnight.' The Welsh will not sit and listen to the English service, for they do not understand it, and are thus driven to the chapels."

The *Welshman* relates the following anecdote:—

"At one o'clock last Monday morning (it was a beautiful moonlit midnight) about eighty Rebeccaite reformers of the law rode up to the farm-house of his worship the mayor or ex-mayor of Kidwelly, who, like Sheridan and other great men, had attracted to his house a brace of those barons of the law, conventionally known as bumbailiffs. These gentlemen were the honoured guests of Mr Mayor; and it was intended by the sheriff that, after the pleasures of the table and a good night's rest, they should further enjoy themselves by distraining on his worship's live cattle, &c.: a species of sport which is considered equal to shooting, and which beats cock-fighting hollow. Becca, however, spoiled the anticipated sport, protested to the Mayor that they were poachers, and insisted upon his turning them out. The Mayor, thus addressed, thrust his head out of window, and begged the Beccaites to be quiet. No, they wouldn't. The Mayor remonstrated, implored the ruthless reformers at least to respect the rights of hospitality. Guests, he said, were in his house. 'Are they welcome ones?' bawled Becca at the top of her voice; 'Are they welcome guests?' chorussed the noble army of law reformers. The Mayor could not deny that the bumbailiffs were rather unwelcome guests, so he was silent. Becca thereupon immediately forced the outposts of the Mayor's castle. An entrance effected, the dormitory was easily gained, and the bums were in double quick time bundled out of bed. 'Down upon your marrow-bones, you beggarly bums,' authoritatively exclaimed Becca. Instantly down went the poor wretches on their knees. 'Swear,' said Becca, assuming a solemn air, 'swear that you will never again attempt to execute another distress warrant.' 'We swear,' said the bums. 'Rise, then,' said Becca, 'come down into the yard, mount this mare (a dog-horse destined for the kennel, worth perhaps a pound) both of ye, and be off.' The bailiffs of course did not require to be told twice; and urging the skeleton horse into a walk by blows and kicks, they moved off, thanking God for their providential escape."

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION IN LIVERPOOL.—**RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.**—A repeal demonstration was held yesterday week, in the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, when not less than between 3,000 and 4,000 persons attended. Mr Daniel O'Connell, jun., youngest son of the "liberator," Mr O'Neil Daunt, Town-councillor Ryley, from Dublin, and Dr Murphy, also of that city, were the principal speakers on the occasion. At the conclusion of Mr O'Connell's speech, in which he begged England to remember that although to-day Ireland asked for justice as a favour, the time might come when she would insist upon it as a right—a tremendous uproar commenced. There appeared an evident determination that the proceedings should here be stopped, on the part of a body of ship carpenters hostile to repeal, who were doubtless hired to create a disturbance. Fights commenced in different parts of the building, many of the benches were torn up, and a sort of an attack was made upon the stage by some Orangemen in the pit. The police were very active in endeavouring to secure the assailants, several of whom were seriously hurt, and, being removed from the building, order was eventually restored. In the course of the evening it was stated, that a few months ago the collection of "rent" in Liverpool averaged only £2 or £3 a week; at the present time it had reached £20. The proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock, with the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons for immediate repeal. The repeal dinner took place on Wednesday, in the Queen's theatre, which was specially fitted up for the occasion. Tables were laid for five hundred, but rather more than seven hundred attended, a circumstance which caused some inconvenience, but the whole affair went off peaceably. There were present Mr D. O'Connell, jun., and the other members of the deputation from the Repeal association. Dr Murphy of Liverpool presided.

A DEFINITION OF VAGRANCY.—In the Lutterworth police report, a curious case occurs. Jeremiah Rattigan, police constable, it seems, charged one Isaac Short with being "a rogue and vagabond;" under which comprehensive description magistrates are empowered, by various acts of parliament, to administer their favourite punishment of exercise on the treadmill, to individuals whom they desire to punish, but whose deeds do not render them obnoxious to the provisions of any more definite statute. But what was the evidence of "rogue and vagabondism" against this poor man? Had he been found trespassing on somebody's lands, or sleeping in somebody's barn, or in the possession of property which he could not account for? Or had he been already pronounced guilty by some neighbouring keeper, of "constructive" poaching? Nothing of the sort. All that was brought against him appears to have been that he, the defendant, "is a bit of a chartist," and that he "attempted to excite the sympathy of the good people of Theddingworth, by trying to set them against the powers that be." He was dismissed upon promising to leave the town forthwith.

NON-PAYMENT OF POOR RATES.—Nearly two hundred summonses, for non-payment of poor rates,

were issued in one district of the borough of Wigan, on Monday week. One man is already incarcerated in Lancaster castle, during the Queen's pleasure, for non-payment of the rates.

NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—A special general meeting of the proprietors of this railway, was held on Monday, at the Derby station, to take into consideration the propriety of amalgamating into one company or concern, the capital, stock, shares, and property of the North Midland, Midland Counties, and Birmingham and Derby Railway companies, when a resolution for the ratification of the proposition was unanimously carried.

CHANGE OF BANKING HOURS.—The bankers in this town, during the last week, have unanimously signed an undertaking to close their establishments on Saturdays at one o'clock, instead of Fridays as heretofore, and this alteration will take place immediately. The public generally will find it an advantageous change, for, ever since the acceleration of the mail, Friday has been a post day to London, and is now almost universally adopted for paying wages, instead of Saturday. It is said that the merchants, brokers, &c., intend holding a meeting for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same regulation could not be extended to their business.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

FOREIGN WHEAT.—Upwards of eight hundred quarters of foreign wheat were taken out of bond at this port (Newcastle) by one house a few days ago; a significant hint that, in their estimation, there is little chance, for some time, of the duty falling lower than it now is.—*Tyne Mercury.*

TURN-OUT OF COAL MINERS.—At Brightmet colliery, near Bolton, the colliers are turned out, and upwards of twenty of them have been summoned to appear before the magistrates at Bury, this day (Friday), 15th inst, for leaving their employment without giving proper notice. The turn-outs are waiting an advance of wages. The colliers, who are members in the Miners' Union in the neighbouring town of Manchester, have held private meetings every night this week; and it is rumoured that there will be, in a few weeks, a general turn-out of coal miners in England and Scotland, to regulate their wages, and, in most instances, to obtain an advance of upwards of twenty per cent.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

WHITEHAVEN AND MARYPORT TURN-OUTS.—A number of the coal miners at these places still refuse to return to their work, and the consequence is, that a number of vessels from Ireland and other places cannot get freighted with coals. They are obliged to remain at those ports, thereby keeping the seamen idle, and at the same time incurring considerable expense to the masters and owners, which is a most vexatious circumstance.

ANOTHER TURN-OUT AT ASHTON.—The hands at two mills turned out at Ashton-under-Lyne on Saturday last, and the operatives of three others gave notice to leave their work on Saturday next if the masters would not give them the list of prices which most of the larger manufacturers were giving. On Monday and Tuesday evenings meetings of the factory operatives were held, and the hands at those factories where they are giving the list of prices promised to support them. The low wages are only paid by a few of the small and unprincipled masters; the other manufacturers say there is no occasion whatever for the low wages. However, masters and operatives both appear resolved to conquer; and at present there is every appearance of another turn-out.—*Liverpool Times.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—Within the last two or three days the principal insurance companies in the metropolis have received accounts of fires in various parts of the provinces. At about half-past one o'clock on the morning of Sunday week a tremendous fire burst forth on the extensive and valuable mills belonging to Messrs Ackroyd and Co., situate adjacent to the Bowling dike in the town of Halifax. In the course of fifteen minutes the devastating element shot forth into the atmosphere from the numerous windows with great violence, and in short space of time the destruction of the building was complete. The warehouse being adjacent to the mills and other buildings, much anxiety was created for their safety, which chiefly led the firemen to bring their operations on those buildings, the roof of the warehouse having fallen in and the interior being in ruins. It was some hours ere the fire was wholly subdued. The total loss is roughly calculated at £10,000, the property only insured to the extent of £6,500.—On Monday week a fatal fire occurred at the union workhouse, Falmouth. About eleven o'clock in the morning the inmates were greatly alarmed at observing a body of smoke issuing from one of the upper windows of the building, which was soon ascertained by the master to proceed from a room that was occupied by a woman of the name of Mary Perry. On going to the apartment it was found impossible to enter on account of the heat and smoke. However, by dint of great exertion the fire was extinguished, when the body of the unfortunate woman was discovered almost burnt to a cinder. It is supposed that the fire originated by her clothes igniting, and that she fell on a bed in the apartment and set the place in flames. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.—At East Peckham, on Tuesday week, at about twelve o'clock in the forenoon, three houses, the property of Viscount Torrington, tenanted by poor labouring families, were consumed by fire. His lordship was present shortly after the commencement of the fire, and took an active part in aiding to extinguish it. None of the parties are insured.—During the past week fires have also happened near Northern Burrows, in Devonshire; at Barton, near Tiverton;

at Shelsley, in Worcestershire; at West Bere, near Canterbury; and at Barnetby, in Lincolnshire, at each of which much loss of property took place, chiefly in the destruction of farm houses, barns, wheat stacks, and out-buildings; and in more than one instance, we regret to say, these conflagrations are supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE RENFREW MURDER.—Christina Cochrane, alias Gilmour, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, the 11th inst, from New York. She came over in the custody of a police officer, charged with the murder of her husband, by poison, in Renfrewshire. She absconded, and it having been ascertained that she had sailed for New York, constable M'Key was despatched after her, and arrived in Boston fourteen days before the *Excel* (the ship by which she sailed). On her arrival she was taken into custody, and, amongst other pleas, declared herself insane. This objection being overruled, she was given up, this being the first instance of the kind that has occurred under the new treaty.

WRECK OF THE DUNCANNON STEAMER.—On Wednesday afternoon the Duncannon steamer, of about 35 tons, was engaged by a party of ladies and gentlemen for an excursion down the Humber to the Spurn light. She left Barton, a small village, at an early hour in the morning, and during her passage she called at Hull and other places to receive the company, which amounted altogether to about 130 passengers, including a military band. The whole party spent a delightful morning, it being a very fine day, and on the steamer reaching the Spurn, which was about 11 o'clock, the company were landed on the sands, which are quite high and dry at low water, similar to the Goodwin sands, and are a great resort for pleasure parties along this part of the coast during the summer. The steamer was run stem on the sands for the purpose of more safely landing the company, and it appears that proper precautions were not adopted to get her off before the tide fell much lower, in consequence of which, she slipped completely into one of the steepest parts of the spurn. On the party returning to the vessel, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, they found to their surprise that the sea was rushing in at the after-cabin windows with great violence. The crew failed in altering her position, and as the tide rose she gradually became filled, and was soon lost to the eye. It is presumed, from the awkward manner in which she is imbedded in the sand, that her back is broken, and that she will consequently become a total wreck. The unfortunate company were rescued from their perilous situation by a sloop called the *Hope*, and were safely landed at a late hour the same evening at Barton. She is supposed to be a total loss to her owners.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

At an adjourned meeting of the association on Tuesday, Mr Dillon, a gentleman from Philadelphia, handed in £500; and Mr O'Connell handed in £399, collected in Connaught. Mr Steele stated that he had had a communication from a non-commissioned officer, in the army, complaining of oppression; but Mr O'Connell had given orders that no person should enter into any kind of political communication, public or private, with any portion or body of the army. Mr O'Connell confirmed that statement. They had been much calumniated in reference to the army, whom it was said he wanted to seduce. He was accused of showing too much sympathy towards the corps of sergeants and non-commissioned officers; and he freely admitted, that if it were a crime to be conscious of and to admit their merits, and to say he considered that the discipline of the British army mainly depended on them, and that it was the best disciplined and bravest army in the world—if it were a crime to feel for the position of the soldier, and to have voted seven times in the House of Commons for the abolition of corporal punishment in the army and navy—then did he plead guilty to the accusation. He then denounced Lord Clancarty, and other landlords of Connaught, for their conduct towards their tenants. Several letters from gentlemen, expressing their willingness to act as arbitrators, were read. At five o'clock the meeting adjourned.

At an adjourned meeting of the Repeal association in Dublin, on Wednesday last, an address was moved by Mr O'Connell, and carried by acclamation, to the inhabitants of the countries subject to the British crown. This address Mr O'Connell said was not to gain sympathy and support—of that the Irish had now no hope, but to justify the people of Ireland in the course they were pursuing. He saw it was impossible that in Ireland they could much longer remain in the transient state they then were. A change must soon occur for better or for worse; and it was to prevent blood, tumult, and violence that he now sought to have that change effected in peace. Ireland had been treated with insult and contempt. A faction had been kept up in Ireland to insult and irritate, and every indignity had been heaped upon the country. At the commencement of the session, the only notice taken of them was, the introduction of an Arms bill; and, while inquiry was promised to the Welsh, it was contemptuously refused to Ireland; but Ireland had her own resources, and most assuredly she would use them [cheers]. Never before did the world present such a combination as the country now presented. The nation was as one man, and they were unanimous in their resolve to have Ireland for the Irish. The efforts made to create sectarian differences would before long vanish into thin air; for he sought for no sectarian superiority, but worked for the good of all denominations, and he would continue to repeat that assertion until all Ireland should be convinced of its truth. What were the presbyterians of the north to

expect from a British parliament, which treated them as unjustly as the Roman Catholics? They had heard the twelve judges of England praised: why, they met upon the presbyterians' marriage question, and unanimously declared such marriages to be invalid. So unfounded a judgment was never pronounced at this side of a hot place. Nothing so utterly groundless, nonsensical, and destitute of principle, was ever thought of: they confounded a contract "thereafter to marry" with an actual marriage at the time, thus arriving at a happy exuberance of blunder. The presbyterians of the north should look to this; and they would see that there was as great a readiness in England to treat their clergy with indignity and contempt as the Roman Catholics. There was no magic in the twelve judges. They were not witches of a higher order than the Irish, to be able to discover hidden things by conjuration. They were as stupid a set of fellows as he ever saw [cheers and laughter]. He concluded by moving that the address be printed and circulated in every part where British influence extended, and placarded in all the large towns, including "bigoted Liverpool," which was carried with enthusiastic cheering. The address, which is a most able one, shows that the Union has been the very reverse of what was intended by it. The professed object was to assimilate Ireland with England—to make the whole one nation, with perfect equality in law, while the real consequences have been the reverse. Ireland is unrepresented, her manufactures are lost, her people are in a state of destitution, and her chief exports are the food of the people, sent to England to obtain the means of paying extortionate rents to absentee landlords. Of the distress of the country we have the following outline:—

"Widely-spread pauperism has covered the land, and the commissioners of poor law inquiry have authenticated the awful fact, that more than 2,385,000 of the people are, some for the entire, and others for at least a portion, of the year, in a state of absolute destitution.

"Under the protection of the Irish parliament, Ireland was the least taxed country in Europe; whilst, under the iron rule of the British legislature, it is a universally admitted fact, that Ireland is, in proportion to her means, the most heavily taxed country on the face of the globe.

"The agricultural interests of Ireland, also, bear comparatively greater burdens than the agriculture of any other nation—burdens exclusively confined to the land. They are these:—The tithe rent charge exceeds half a million of pounds sterling per annum. The grand jury assessments, in a great part compulsory, amount to near £1,600,000 sterling per annum, and the poor rates will soon amount to more than a million sterling per annum, all payable out of the land alone.

"The enumeration of the Irish people, lately published by government, affords facts that show the most fearful destitution of the people of Ireland. It is shown that more than one half of the rural population, and one third of the town population, are living in the lowest state—namely, in a cabin of a single room. It is also shown that there is a second class very nearly in the same proportion, and but little removed from the first, or most destitute, leaving, for a class that may be said to enjoy anything like comfortable circumstances, only sixteen per cent. in the rural, and thirty per cent. in the town districts. Thus, there are eighty-four per cent. of the rural population in woeful want, and seventy per cent. of the civic population in equal distress. Attend to these facts, fellow-subjects; weigh them well; and see whether there be on the face of the earth woe equal to ours.

"These terrific truths, indicative of great suffering, are authenticated by the government commissioners, upon whose unquestionable authority we state them.

"Another fact, of a still more awful nature, is derived from the same authority; it is, that the population of Ireland has, for the last ten years, diminished by more than 700,000 souls. The hideous importance of this statement will be felt, when it is recollected that one great proof of increasing prosperity is found in the due augmentation of the people, whilst the most decisive evidence of human misery is found in the fact of retrograding population. In Ireland that misery is evinced to the extent of an annual retrocession of the population of more than 700,000 souls.

The address then points to the grievance of a protestant church, with heavy exactions from a catholic population; who, from the most wretched penury, are obliged, by conscience, to support their own hierarchy. Every act of legislation has been injustice to Ireland—even the Reform bill was injustice. By this bill representatives were increased as follows:—

England, on a population of 13,000,000, got 207 members.	
Scotland, ditto 2,500,000, — 8 "	
Ireland, ditto 7,000,000, — 5 "	

The registration is equally bad. One Riding of Yorkshire has more votes than all the Irish counties. "We leave these facts," says the address, "to fester as they are." The Municipal Reform bill for Ireland is an entire mockery. The great bulk of the population is excluded. The address touches, with painful truth, on the cause and effects of absenteeism—the connexion between landlord and tenants. The Irish tenants, at present, are the mere serfs of the landlords. It notices the anti-catholic and anti-Irish spirit of English government. "The whole," says the address, "is as full and complete evidence of the necessity of repeal as any reasonable mind can require;" and thus it concludes:—

"Fellow-subjects! Our case is before you, and before the world. Grievances, such as the Irish people endure, no other country has ever suffered—insults, such as are offered to us, were never inflicted on any other.

"There is one consolation. It is admitted by all, and is as clear as the noonday sun, that, unless we redress ourselves, we can have no succour from any other quarter. But we suffice for ourselves and for our country. We suffice for the repeal.

"We expect nothing from England or Englishmen—from Scotland or Scotchmen. In each of these countries the benevolent few are overpowered by the anti-national antipathy to Ireland, and the virulent bigotry against the catholic religion of the overwhelming majority of

both England and Scotland. The present parliament has been packed, with the aid of the most flagitious bribery, to oppress and crush the Irish nation. From them there is neither redress nor even hope.

"But Irishmen, we suffice for ourselves. Stand together—continue together—in peaceful conduct—in loyal attachment to the throne—in constitutional exertion, and none other—stand together and persevere, and Ireland shall have her parliament again.

"Such are the words we address to our fellow-subjects all over the globe.

"Signed by order,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee."

REPEAL ARBITRATORS.—On Wednesday, the first meeting of repeal arbitrators took place in the repeal reading room of the Blackrock. There were present Joseph Henry Dunne, Esq., inspector of the repeal warden of the district (who took the chair for the day) and John O'Connell, M.P. The third arbitrator, appointed by the association (Dr Gray) was unavoidably absent, having gone to attend the great repeal demonstration at Liverpool. In his absence he was chosen by the gentlemen named above to be permanent chairman of the Arbitration court of the Blackrock. Friday in each week was appointed for the meeting of the court, beginning with Friday, the 22nd inst, and the necessary arrangements made for appointing a clerk, having a record of proceedings carefully kept, providing all the necessary documents, notices of arbitration, deeds of submission, &c., &c., after which the court adjourned. The following gentlemen have already been appointed arbitrators:—The Right Hon. Lord Ffrench, Castle Ffrench, D.L., and ex-J.P.; Hon. Thomas Ffrench, ex-D.L., and ex-J.P.; Hon. Martin J. Ffrench, ex-J.P.; John A. O'Neill, Bunowen, ex-J.P., county Galway; Caleb Powel, M.P., county Limerick, ex-J.P.; Sir Benjamin Morris, ex-D.L., and ex-J.P.; Peter Paul Daly, Daly's grove, ex-J.P., county Galway; Valentine O'Connor Blake, ex-D.L., and ex-J.P., Mayo; Robert Dillon Browne, Esq., M.P., and ex-D.L., and ex-J.P.; Gerald Walmsley, Esq., ex-J.P., Mount Rockville, Blanchardstown; Maurice O'Connell, ex-J.P., and M.P., for Tralee.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE UNIVERSITY.—We have to chronicle the premature fate of another political abortion, begotten by ministerial seduction on the self-degrading abandonment of Orange bigotry. The enemies of Ireland have attempted to procure a declaration in favour of the legislative union from the scholars and resident students of the university, and have signally failed. There can be no doubt that the project was connived at by the board, and the name of more than one member of that venerable body has been pretty freely made use of by the obscure instruments of faction who were the ostensible promoters of the scheme. The argument of authority prevailed with the timid and greedy, of whom there be a sprinkling in every community. The suggestions of sectarian rancour won an easy assent from others; but the combined forces of intolerance and servility mustered between them no more than a wretched minority, and the still-born scheme was consigned in despair to the unconsecrated tomb wherein the Ulster meeting has been inhumed.—*Nation*.

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.—It appears the rumour that government was about to issue a commission to inquire into the relations of landlord and tenant is quite correct. The *Dublin Mail* says—

"The inquiry set on foot by the government may eventuate in good: its results may disabuse the public mind of the malignant falsehoods circulated against the landlords; but if the government seek their information from priests and agitators, persons interested in sustaining the state of things which adds to their power and emoluments, they will only add to their own embarrassments, and complicate the difficulties with which they have to contend in maintaining the integrity of the empire."

MILITARY DEFENCES.—It is stated that a general order has been issued for placing in every barrack in Ireland a supply of salt provisions sufficient for twelve months' consumption. Already the requisite amount has been delivered at several of the barracks. The *Cork Examiner* says that a general order has been issued, to the effect that all soldiers who were heretofore allowed lodgings outside barracks, with their families, are to be called in immediately; and that, "after the 14th of this month, the barracks-gates throughout the kingdom are to be closed at four o'clock p.m."

THE ARMY AND REPEAL.—All the repeal papers are forbidden in the various mess rooms of the soldiers; the *Nation*, *Freeman*, *Register*, *Pilot*, being especially placed under ban.

THE POOR LAW.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* announces, upon the best possible authority, that very early in the next session there will be a committee of the House of Lords granted for the purpose of inquiring into the mode and manner in which the poor-law works in this country; and this with a view to the reform or modification of the system, or should such course appear desirable, to entire reorganization.

REFUSING RENT.—The *Mayo Constitutional* says that some Roman catholic priests have taken the hint conveyed in the titular Bishop of Ardagh's "warning" that the time would come when the people would refuse to pay their rent:—

"We have been informed of two curates in particular who addressed their congregations on the subject some days since; telling them to gather in their crops, first to supply their own wants, as they would be fully justified in doing, and then, if they had anything to spare, to give it to the landlord for his rent."

SEIZURE FOR RENT.—EXTRAORDINARY MOVEMENT.—The *Carlow Sentinel*, a tory paper, has, during the last three or four weeks, given occasional accounts of the carrying away of crops distrained for non-payment of rent, by the peasantry, who were described as assembling in considerable numbers for the purpose of cutting down and removing the grain out of

the reach of the landlords or their bailiffs. The last number of the same journal contains further accounts of the progress of this extraordinary movement:—

"On the night of the 8th instant, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, about fifty men assembled on the lands of Coolmanna, in this county, and cut down about two acres of oats under seizure for rent due to the landlord, Charles Davis, Esq., of Clara, county Dublin. Mr Sharpe, the attorney for the landlord, having received intimation of the proceedings, collected some people in the vicinity, who came up in sufficient time to prevent the property being taken off the land. The entire would have been carried away but for the timely arrival of the Hacketstown constabulary. All the parties concerned in the outrage are known, and will be prosecuted.

"On the morning of the 10th instant, at an early hour, a number of men, principally strangers from the county Kilkenny, with several horses and cars, assembled on the lands of Liscarvan, near Ballon, in this county, and cut down several acres of prime wheat, which they carried away and stored in Ballon. Considerable excitement existed in the neighbourhood during the progress of the work, which was carried on without the slightest attempt at concealment. Captain Watson, the landlord, on hearing of the occurrence, proceeded with his servants to the spot, and succeeded in seizing on the horses and cars engaged in carrying away the crop, and also in capturing four of the party, who have been committed for trial."

The same course has been followed upon the lands of Williamstown, at Killalongford, and Cowlalaw, under similar circumstances. In Tipperary the system has also been commenced. On Friday or Saturday night a number of men, about 400, all strangers to the locality, went to the lands of Cranagh, the property of Mr Maurice Meagher, of Nenagh, on which a distress had been placed for arrears of rent. They cut down the entire of the growing crop, and carried it away. At the morning's dawn there was nothing left for the landlord but the valueless stubble. A similar visit was to have been paid to another tenant within a very short distance from town, whose crops were under seizure for two and a half years' rent; but a compromise or settlement was effected between landlord and tenant the evening previous to the intended visit. On Tuesday last the bailiffs who went to serve orders of the courts on tenantry on the estate of Mr B. Scott, near Nenagh, were obliged to be accompanied by a strong police force, the doors of each house or cabin being previously shut in their faces. On the same day a collision took place, at about the dawn of day, between a mob of about 300 persons, who went to the residence of a widow named Toohey, to take away the crops, and a small party of police. In endeavouring to resist the party concerned in this monstrous proceeding, several of the friends of the widow were cruelly beaten on the heads and bodies with heavy-loaded sticks. A young man named John Walsh is dangerously wounded, having received a compound fracture on the head, and of whose recovery there is no hope. The father of the widow of James Hassett, an old man, was cruelly beaten, and another relative, named John Hassett, also. An attempt was made on one of the police with a pitchfork, which fortunately did not succeed. An investigation took place the same day before Mr J. Going, justice of the peace, and sub-inspector Lewis. Informations of the outrage were lodged against the principals, and the matter was to be brought before the bench of magistrates at Newport. The "passive resistance" to the payment of rents inculcated by the repeal legislators has extended its operations to the county of Meath, where, owing to the great excitement prevailing in the neighbourhood of Trim, it has been found necessary to despatch a large body of military to enforce the collection of rents. The farmers are generally refusing to pay rents, and are removing the crops off the lands, in order to evade seizures.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO ART, &c.—The committee of the association has resolved to vote premiums for the best designs for catholic, protestant, and presbyterian churches; temperance halls, and mechanics' institutes; popular libraries, lecture rooms, and other buildings for the use of the people. When these are procured—and they may be had speedily and at a very moderate expense—they will be lithographed for the benefit of the entire country, and a national taste in our public edifices will naturally grow out of them. Good taste costs nothing. The most hideous barn that is erected as a temple of God costs as much as if it were exquisitely perfect in all its proportions. Pictures and designs for pictures will be encouraged on a liberal scale. £40 will be given for the best, and £20 for the second best oil painting, on a national subject, treated in a suitable manner; and two premiums of half those amounts for water-colour pictures of the same character. These will be engraved and sold at a trifling expense throughout the country, till every mansion and cottage has its national picture gallery. By degrees every memorable incident in our ancient or modern history will be commemorated, and if the young patriot must not hope to find

"In Moore's glowing verses a name
That would live through all ages,"

the pencil and graver may send him as securely down to posterity. The sculptor, too, will be enlisted in the national cause. There are premiums for the best figures or groups from Irish history in marble, stone, or clay, which, when they are ready, the Del Vecchios and Nanetics will, no doubt, be glad to copy at their own cost, and place within reach of every man in the country. The long-neglected national labour of honouring our illustrious countrymen with public monuments, is also about to be begun. The association have voted a donation towards the proposed monument of Sarsfield in Limerick, and a grant for the statue of O'Connell in the Conciliation hall. Here is a good beginning in the work of propagandism. No people ever did so much in so short a time. But we live in the days of the re-awakening of Ireland.—*Nation*.

SINGULAR FACTS.—O'Brien, a private in the artillery, and John Burn, a police constable, both of Ballincollig, Cork, have been, the one put under arrest and shipped off to Woolwich, the other dismissed the service, for the following reasons. The former was, it is said, overheard by a bombardier-corporal discussing the strength of the fortifications erecting at Ballincollig barracks, in the course of which the sub-constable said that he had a plan by which he could capture the barracks and take the powder mills with 100 undisciplined repeaters, but that it would be unnecessary, as he knew the soldiers would not fight against the people, for he had "sounded" many of them. The latter was dismissed in consequence of his using expressions favourable to the repeal agitation, and having stated that, in case there was a popular outbreak, he would join the repeaters. The *Cork Examiner*, however, gives a version of the story much more prejudicial to the character of the authorities.

SCOTLAND.

LIFE PRESERVERS.—The directors of the Edinburgh and Leith Humane society met on Leith pier on Monday week, at three o'clock, pursuant to advertisements; and in presence of several of the magistrates of Edinburgh and Leith, and gentlemen connected with the shipping interest, proceeded to witness a trial of the Edinburgh safety-cape and the air pillow, prepared for the two-fold use of a sleeping pillow and life-preserver. The following is derived from a gentleman present. One man, fully clothed, put on the cape, and walked about with it as worn uninflated as a common cape, while another fastened on the air pillow upon his breast, partially inflated as for a sleeping berth. Both life-preservers were then inflated fully; and the wearers entering the society's boat, were rowed out from the pier about fifty feet, when they both plunged into the water. The wearer of the safety cape floated steadily with head and neck above water, his shoulders being visible, and was perfectly at ease. The wearer of the pillow was evidently not so comfortable, as the float, from being applied only in front, although it securely floated him, threw him too much on his back, his feet being sometimes visible. Both the men swam about for some time, and then laying hold of cords from the stern of the boat, were towed along with speed, both being then at perfect ease. As the pillow had been tried previously in the sea by the society's secretary, and found much more manageable, it was transferred to the man who had worn the cape, who, being a swimmer, managed it much better. However, as a life-preserver must not depend for right use on skill, but must float the most unskilful, the society have resolved to change its form so as to bring the person more into equilibrium in a vertical fashion. A plan for this, which cannot fail, has been already suggested, and a pattern ordered. Besides adopting, as they did, the safety cape at its very first appearance, the Edinburgh and Leith Humane society have sent a recommendation notice of the air pillow for distribution in every seaport of note in the kingdom, and contemplate sending it to America, and even translating it into the languages of the other European maritime states. This is noble. This is to be a humane society.—*Scotsman*.

Mr Mainzer has been making a tour through Scotland, with a view to extend his system of singing among the community; and he has everywhere been received with the most cordial greetings.

The Dumfries town council have conferred the freedom of their city upon Colonel William Nicol Burns, H.E.I.C.S., son of the poet, who has returned to his native town after an absence of nearly thirty years.

PERSECUTION IN MADEIRA.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was held on Monday night in the Waterloo rooms, to memorialise the government of the country on the subject of interfering to protect Dr Kalley, a protestant missionary in the island of Madeira, who, for preaching the gospel, has been put in prison by the Portuguese authorities on the island; and that, it is alleged, in violation of treaties entered into with this country, which secures to every British subject the right of worshipping God according to the rites of his own religion, when in his own house. The large room was, some time before the business commenced, densely crowded with a numerous audience, and the stairs and lobby were crowded throughout the whole time of the meeting with masses who had been unable to obtain admission. The Lord Provost occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr Candlish, amid loud cheers, then proceeded to address the assembly, and detail the facts of the case gathered from letters from Madeira:—

"Last summer, while Dr Kalley was residing and preaching in the north of the island, there was evinced a far greater thirst for the Word of Life than had ever been manifested here. The people assembled in great numbers from the surrounding country. Sometimes as many as ten or fifteen hundred, and many of them from great distances—of which a vivid indication was given, in the boughs of the trees under which they sat while hearing the word, being everywhere hung with little bags of provisions. The desire for bibles increased, while their images of wood and stone fell into contempt, and in some cases were cast to the moles and to the bats. Still, I am not aware that the communion of the church of Rome was abandoned, except in so far as confession was less regarded, and in a few cases given up altogether.

"One of the last times that Dr Kalley preached at that season was in the village of Santa Cruz, where there was a gathering of four or five thousand, who, in their eagerness to hear the word, rushed past their parish priest in the midst of his remonstrances, whilst the dense crowd crushed him to the wall in perfect hopelessness, but without, I suppose, any intentional disrespect on their part. It was he that afterwards commenced the present hostilities against Dr Kalley—in the prosecution of a woman who refused to worship an image or a crucifix, but not, it was believed, on the woman's account so much, as for the sake of removing the honoured preacher from the island.

"On examination, she refused to acknowledge any divine

virtue in the image, and has hitherto stood firm to her confession, for which she is now imprisoned.

"The next step was the prohibition of Dr Kalley from preaching, accompanied with a regular charge against him for what he has already done, craving the confiscation of his goods, and banishment to the coast of Africa. If he chose to leave the island, this prosecution would of course be dropped, and, if successful, will end in nothing more than his being sent to some other missionary field; or, if he consented to abstain from preaching, he might, no doubt, remain quietly here.

"He refused at once and decidedly to desist from preaching. The prosecution is of course proceeding, and we are fearful of the issue. It does not appear at all evident that he has done anything contrary to the laws of the country. There is at present the most bitter feeling of hatred to Dr Kalley, not only in the priests and medical practitioners, but in all the better classes of the city. This feeling is so general, and the excitement so great, that none of his Portuguese friends dare show him any countenance, or speak a word in his favour, while he has been for two weeks subjected to a constant succession of threats and annoyances."

A subsequent letter states—

"These proceedings were soon followed by more vigorous measures. Policemen were stationed at the various roads leading from the country to intercept the congregation; a proclamation was issued by the governor, prohibiting their meeting; officers placed at the door enforced this prohibition, first by dragging to prison those who ventured to enter, both men and women, and afterwards by demanding and writing down their names for prosecution. One gentleman, indignant at this invasion of liberty, came to Dr Kalley's for the purpose of having the question tried, and the law authorities found that the act of the governor was illegal; still this did not prevent the harshest measures being employed against the common people, and the congregation in consequence scattered. Such, however, was their desire to hear the word, that, although the service did not commence till eight, a number came in from the country by four in the morning, and were safe in Dr Kalley's before the arrival of the police.

"The progress of matters from the month of April I have had no opportunity of knowing, till now that I have heard of Dr Kalley's imprisonment—an event, of which, at that time, there was not the remotest apprehension. He expected, and desired the case to be tried, being confident that he had not trespassed the laws, but had no fear of imprisonment previous to trial.

"If this case is taken up, as I trust it shall be by the Christian public of Britain, they may rest confidently assured that it is solely for his Master's sake that Dr Kalley suffers. With noble disinterestedness, he has laboured for some five years in Madeira without remuneration from any quarter, and his zeal has only been equalled by his singular prudence, moderation, and meekness."

"I rejoice," said Dr Candlish, "that the question this night is a question which directly and immediately summons protestants to a league in self-defence. For the question this night is, the question of the suppression of the pure preaching of the word, at the instigation of a popish government and a popish priesthood. The Rev. W. L. Alexander then addressed the meeting; and moved the appointment of a committee to memorialise government on Dr Kalley's imprisonment, which was seconded by Treasurer Gibson Thomson, and agreed to. Thanks were then voted to the Lord Provost, and the meeting separated.

LEITH.—FOREIGN WHEAT.—On Thursday the holders took the alarm, and commenced clearing from bond; and, before three o'clock on that day, £36,000 of duties were paid. Yesterday (Friday) they were equally busy at the custom house paying duties, and there seems no falling off in the importations, 10,000 quarters being entered in two days.—*Scotsman*.

ZETLAND.—WHALES.—A shoal of these most profitable animals have again been captured in Sandwick, numbering 450, and producing to the parties concerned between fourteen and fifteen hundred pounds.

BONDED GRAIN.—We are informed that nearly all the foreign wheat in Glasgow was to-day taken out of bond at 14s. duty.—*Glasgow Chronicle of Saturday*.

Miscellaneous.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

We abridge from the *Literary Gazette* the following account of the antarctic expedition, under the command of Captain James Ross, who has just returned to England after an absence of four years. During this long period only one natural death had occurred in the expedition.

The Erebus, Captain James Ross, and the Terror, Captain Crozier, left England on the 29th of September, 1839, and made observations at Madeira, Porto Praya, St Paul's Rocks, and Trinidad. On the last of January, 1840, the expedition reached St Helena, Captain Ross having been desirous, in taking this course, to determine the important point of minimum magnetic intensity, and the nature of the curve connecting those points in which that intensity is weakest. This he accurately accomplished; and we may note, that the large space of Atlantic ocean so traversed possesses the least magnetic intensity of any like portion of the surface of the globe. The position of the line, presumed to be proceeding towards the north, being thus ascertained, it will be easy in all future time to mark its progress, and establish a certain law upon the subject.

April 3.—The Cape was left behind, and the system of magnetic observation sedulously and zealously continued, to connect the voyage with the observatories established in other parts of the world. Kerguelen's Land was reached on the 12th of May; and on the 29th (the day previously fixed for simultaneous observations) the magnetometric instruments were noted every 24 minutes, for 24 hours; and fortunately one of the magnetic storms which have been noticed in various parts of Europe occurred, and its affecting the instruments, as at Toronto, afforded complete proof of the vast extent of magnetic influences, pervading the earth's diameter with a velocity equal to light or electricity.

The expedition made the Pack-edge, entered the Antarctic circle on New Year's day, 1841. A gale from the northward blew them off; and it was not till the 5th that they regained it, about 100 miles to the eastward, in lat. 66 45 S., and long. 174 16 E. Thick fogs ensued, and, with light winds, rendered their course more difficult as well as tedious; and

constant snow showers impeded their operations. Whenever a clear glimpse could be obtained, they were nevertheless encouraged by seeing a strong water sky to the S.E.; and on the morning of the 9th, after sailing above 200 miles through the pack, they gained a perfectly clear sea, and bore away S.W. for the magnetic pole!

January 11, lat. 70 47 S., and long. 172 36 E., land was discovered at the distance of nearly 100 miles, directly in their course and between them and the pole—the southernmost known land ever discovered, though somewhat nearly approached by the Russians twenty years ago. As those who accomplished this honour for their country approached, it was seen to rise in lofty mountain peaks of from 9,000 to 12,000 feet in height, entirely covered with eternal snow, and the glaciers projecting from the vast mountain brows for many miles into the ocean. By and by exposed patches of rock were visible; but the shore was so lined with bergs and pack-ice, with a heavy swell washing over them, that a landing could not be effected.

On the 23rd of January they reached 74 15 S., the highest southern latitude that had ever been previously attained.

On the 28th a mountain 12,400 feet above the level of the sea was seen emitting flame and smoke in grand profusion; which splendid volcano received the appropriate name of Mount Erebus. Its position is lat. 77 32 S., long. 167 0 E.; and an extinct crater to the eastward was named—though not quite so fitly—Mount Terror.

On the 4th of April they left these regions for Van Diemen's Land, where they wintered.

On New-year's-day, 1842, they again crossed the antarctic circle. The intense brightness of the sky foreshadowed them that they would still have to encounter vast bodies of ice in that direction, whilst more encouraging appearances held out inducements to try their fortune to the westward. By January 19 they had succeeded in reaching within a few miles of the open water, when a violent gale sprung up, and placed them in a situation of appalling jeopardy. The rudder of the Erebus was shattered, and that of the Terror was soon after utterly destroyed; and violent shocks against the ice for twenty-six hours, as they rolled deeply amongst its heavy masses, severely tried their strength, and threatened their existence. On the 21st the gale abated, and, though driven back far into, and closely beset by, the pack, they went to work to repair damages and prepare for new efforts. Their condition was very helpless, and their vexation the greater as the last days were fast shortening, and the season drawing to a close. They had, however, gone through the pack in a direct line 450 miles, and were more south than Cook or Bellinghausen had been able to reach in more favourable seasons. At length, February 2, they cleared the pack in lat. 67 28 S., and long. 169 E., after an imprisonment of forty-six days in the "thick-ribbed ice." This was only ten days earlier than they had been obliged to abandon their operations the year before; but still they advanced to see what could be done. They pursued their course to the southward along the edge of the pack, but it was found to trend to the westward across their course, which obliged them to stretch farther in that direction than was wished; and a continuance of violent gales added more to their difficulties. They fought against every obstacle, and at midnight, on the 22nd, they had the satisfaction to make the great barrier a few miles to the eastward of the spot where their examination of last year had concluded. This enormous mass gradually diminishes, from its commencement at the foot of Mount Erebus, where it is about 200 feet, to 150 feet at the eastern extreme, as far as could be seen. At the point now reached, it was further diminished to 107 feet, and broken into deep bays and low projections, not above from fifty to seventy feet high. Soundings in a bed of blue mud were obtained at 290 fathoms, which, together with the strong appearance of land, gently rising in ridges to the height of several hundred feet, at a distance of fifty or sixty miles from the barrier, leaves little doubt of the existence of an extensive country to the southward, but so entirely covered with perpetual ice as to conceal every conceivable feature of marked character to establish its positive existence.

The antarctic circle was again repassed and another hazardous enterprise undertaken in these long, dark nights, which confirmed the opinion regarding the non-existence of the supposed focus of magnetic force. On the 12th of March, in a heavy breeze, the ships were driven into violent collision with an extensive chain of icebergs, and the bowsprit, fore-topmast, and some smaller spars of the Erebus were carried away and lost. The vessels were providentially preserved from being dashed to pieces; and the coolness, promptitude, and activity of their crews were never more energetically displayed. A direct course was held for Cape Horn, as far from the tracks of former navigators as possible; and in a heavy gale James Angeley, quartermaster, fell overboard and was drowned, the only casualty during 136 days of arduous duty, and again without one man on the sick list. Provisions were supplied from Rio de Janeiro, and the ships were put in as complete a condition to renew operations as the day they sailed from England.

The expedition again crossed the antarctic circle on the 1st of March, 1842; but no particular discoveries were made this season.

At the end of April last the Erebus and Terror left the Cape of Good Hope, and touched at St Helena and Ascension for the purpose of repeating the magnetic observations they had formerly made, and verifying their instruments. In order to render the whole series complete, it was necessary to repair to Rio de Janeiro, which the expedition reached on the

18th of June. After a few days employed in observing and refitting, they sailed for England, and, touching at one of the Western islands, made the land of Scilly on the 27th of August. The passage up channel was rendered tedious by calms and light winds, so that Captain Ross was unable to land until Monday, the 4th of September, when he embarked at Folkestone, and arrived in town on the afternoon of the same day. Need we add that his reception at the admiralty was most cordial and gratifying? Lord Haddington complimented him in the warmest manner, in the presence of the other lords, and all joined in the highest eulogy on his services. This is only the preface to the fame he has, with his brave comrades, Captain Crozier, Commander Bird, and the rest, so nobly earned; and it will be echoed, not only now, and by his country, but by the whole civilised world. Heartily do we wish him, and all those who were with him, the perfect enjoyment of that high health in which they have been restored to us after all their fatigues and perils.

GENERAL ESPARTERO.—His Highness has accepted an invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor on the 26th inst, at the Mansion-house, when a distinguished party will meet the Spanish Regent, including Viscount Palmerston, Earl of Clarendon, and other noblemen of all shades of politics. The Regent has hitherto enjoyed a far better state of health in this country than from his previous indisposition it was expected. His Highness, with the Duchess of Victoria, and Donna Elidia, almost daily visit some of the lions of the metropolis, but invariably observe the strictest *incognito*.

Up to Saturday no official intelligence of Dadd's arrest had been received.—*Observer*.

A BAD SPECULATION.—We understand that amongst the advances made by the Joint Stock bank, which has just exploded in the Isle of Man, was one of £10,000 to no less a person than Don Carlos, of Spain, made at the time when his army was starting from the Basque provinces for Madrid, and which was to have been repaid tenfold when he arrived there. Unluckily, both for the Don and the bank, he was stopped on the way by Espartero, in consequence of which he lost his chance of the crown, and the bank lost both its principal and interest. We have heard that the sailing of the Spanish armada was retarded by the refusal of the bankers of Genoa to make certain advances to the government of Spain, but we certainly were not aware until very recently that the fate of the Spanish monarchy had been so nearly decided by a Joint Stock bank in the Isle of Man.—*Times*.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours are expected to arrive on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert shortly after the return of the court from Belgium.

BRIGHT'S ELECTION.—One of the most pleasing features in John Bright's election is, that all his expenses are paid, and he seated in the House of Commons, as all members ought to be, without any cost to himself.

EDUCATIONAL EFFORT.—The *Times* contains a second advertisement of the contributions to the special fund for the establishment of schools in the manufacturing and mining districts—a work undertaken by the National society—a work extending over the most populous and most destitute quarters of the kingdom, and not likely to be completed for some years. A list of contributions, amounting to £58,691 19s. 5d., was announced in the morning papers of the 14th and 15th of August. The fund now (31st of Aug.) amounts to £90,364 7s. 10d., of which £70,544 6s. 3d., has been given by 603 contributors of not less than £50 each, and £19,820 1s. 7d. by 2,746 contributors of sums under £50.

The reports of the harvest, now almost all secured, are most satisfactory. The yield in the north of England and the midland counties is said to be considerably above an average; in the south, at least an average in quantity, though the quality is sometimes inferior; in Scotland, at least an average, both in quantity and quality; and in Ireland, "superior to anything that could have been anticipated a short time back." Potatoes are so plentiful in Ireland that they can be had in many places at one penny per stone.

Religious Intelligence.

CAMBERWELL.—On Thursday evening, 14th September, a devotional service was held at Albany chapel, Camberwell, on the occasion of the departure of the Rev. J. B. Austin (late of Goldsmith-house academy, and pastor of the congregational church at Nun green, Peckham) and family for South Australia. The Rev. George Rose, in stating the nature and object of the meeting, adverted to the existing commercial distress and general pressure in its bearing upon the congregational churches of this country and the spiritual condition of the British colonies, as probably designed to be at once a chastisement of the church's want of fidelity to the principles of their common Christianity and distinctive polity, and a corrective of the evils resulting from their supineness by constraining the emigration of their members and ministers. The valedictory address was delivered by the Rev. Geo. Rogers, who, after referring to the satisfaction and support to be at all times derived from a consciousness of acting with a regard to the divine will, and aiming at the divine glory, tendered to Mr Austin fraternal counsel and encouragement relative to the proper direction of the feelings which the contemplated separation must necessarily excite. In responding to the sentiments and feelings thus expressed, Mr Austin urged upon the assembly the importance of making themselves acquainted with the state of the various British colonies; exhibited some

of the advantages for Christian emigration offered by that to which he was about proceeding; and maintained that such emigration would be beneficial alike to those who went forth and to those who remained at home. The devotional exercises were led by the Rev. H. Richard, at the commencement; the Rev. J. Bodington, in specially commending Mr Austin and his family to God; and the Rev. J. Adey, at the close of the service: the brethren Muscutt, Morris (Bermondsey), West, and Mirams were also present. Mr Austin goes out as a settler, not connected with any society or mission, and without any prospect of direct ministerial labour; but is, at the same time, prepared to avail himself of such facilities as may be afforded for preaching the gospel, either publicly or from house to house, whether "from behind the plough or in the pulpit."

WEST BROMWICH.—The Rev. J. C. Galloway, M.A., late pastor of the church assembling in Ebenezer chapel, West Bromwich, having acceded to the urgent request of the committee of the Colonial Missionary society, to proceed as their agent to St John's, New Brunswick, a valedictory service was held on Thursday evening, August 31st, to implore on his behalf the protection and blessing of God, in the difficult mission to which his energies are to be devoted. The Rev. S. Jackson, of Walsall, commenced the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. J. Blackburn, of London, on behalf of the committee, stated the designs and principles of the society, and also presented the claims of New Brunswick, and justified the committee's application to Mr Galloway on behalf of that colony. The Rev. J. Hill, of Gornal, then introduced one of the deacons, who read, in the name of the church and congregation, an address to Mr Galloway, expressive of their gratitude for his faithful instructions and zealous efforts, their regret at the loss they were about to sustain, and their earnest wishes for his future comfort and usefulness. The sincerity of these feelings had been previously proved by the presentation of a handsome purse of gold, to which a slight reference was made in the address. The Rev. J. Hammond, of Handsworth, then offered prayer on behalf of Mr Galloway; and the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, addressed to him fraternal and affectionate counsels from 2 Tim. iv. 22, "The Lord Jesus Christ be with thy spirit." The services were closed by a suitable and impressive address to the church and congregation by the Rev. J. Raven, of Birmingham. The spacious chapel was crowded on the occasion; persons came from many of the neighbouring congregations to show their respect for a faithful and zealous minister; and, though painful, it was yet highly gratifying, to observe the genuine and deep feeling which pervaded all present, when reference was made to the separation about to take place.

LEEDS.—On Monday evening the 11th instant, the members of the Auxiliary Baptist Missionary society held their annual meeting in South Parade chapel, Leeds; J. E. Giles, the bishop of the church, in the chair. Mr Saffrey, the northern agent of the parent society, in an animated speech, directed attention to the operations of that society. It appeared that the total number of individuals making a profession of the gospel at the missionary stations is 36,833, of whom 3,567 have been baptised, and added to the churches during the past year; that the society has 143 schools (at seven of which the children are boarded), including 10,088 scholars, and 14,290 Sunday scholars; that the agents and the missionaries of the society had translated the scriptures, in whole or in part, into 44 different languages, spoken by 600 millions of the human family, and had printed and circulated 529,510 volumes, comprising bibles, testaments, and parts of the holy scriptures in those languages; that at this time the Brahmins, alarmed by the events passing around them, are holding a convention in Calcutta, to devise means for checking the advancement of Christianity among the people, and for upholding the Brahminical superstition. Mr Saffrey also referred to the West African mission, commenced by the society in the island of Fernando Po, on an estate there, recently purchased, eleven miles in extent, and including a town and an excellent harbour for fishing. From this place, missionaries of African blood, suited for the climate, can be sent to the African continent, after they shall have been instructed by the missionaries, or educated in the Baptist college, Jamaica. For the convenience of this part of the mission, a small steam ship is already built, and is expected to be launched at Liverpool in the course of a few weeks. Further addresses were delivered by the Revs Messrs Williams, Dutton, Dr Campbell of London, and others. On Tuesday morning, the friends of the society breakfasted together in the School room attached to South Parade chapel, when interesting and affecting addresses were delivered. The collections amounted to near £40, being an increase upon those of last year.

BRADFORD, WILTS.—On Tuesday last Zion chapel, a beautiful and commodious place of worship, some years since erected in this town, was opened for religious worship by the baptists. Mr Probert, of Bristol, preached in the forenoon; several addresses were delivered in the afternoon; and in the evening Mr Winter, of Bristol, preached a spirit-stirring sermon, from "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion." A number of country friends were present on this interesting occasion. The services during the day were characterised by such a harmony of effort to do good as will not soon be forgotten.—*Wilts Independent*.

WHITEHAVEN.—On Sunday, Sept. 10, two sermons were preached in Providence chapel, on behalf of the London missionary society, by the Rev. J. C. Potter, of Whitby, and the Rev. W. Campbell, late of Bangalore, India. On the Monday evening a

public meeting was held in the same chapel, when Ralph Forster, Esq., presided. Addresses were delivered by the chairman; by the Rev. Messrs J. Shepherd (Wesleyan association), J. C. Potter, W. Campbell, and R. G. Milne. The sum raised on this occasion, and after the sermons of the preceding day, amounted to 36/. On the Tuesday morning a public breakfast was held. This was the first of the kind in Whitehaven, and excited no little interest. About one hundred and forty individuals, of various Christian denominations, sat down to the tables, which were cheerfully and amply furnished by the ladies of the congregation.

ASHBURTON, DEVON.—On Sunday morning last an excellent discourse was delivered at the independent chapel in this town, in behalf of the London Missionary society, by the Rev. George Gogerly, who, for more than twenty years, has been actively engaged in spreading the glorious gospel in India. The Rev. W. Davies, the pastor of the church, commenced the service by giving out the first four verses of the nineteenth hymn, Watts' first book; after which Mr G. preached from the 1st chapter of St Luke, 78th verse—"Through the tender mercies of our God, whereby the day-spring from on high hath visited us." A collection was made on behalf of the funds of the society.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, DEVON.—On Friday evening last a public meeting, in behalf of the London Missionary society, was held at the independent chapel here. The chair was taken by the Rev. W. Wreford. After a short address from the chairman, the Rev. George Gogerly advocated the cause of the above society, giving most interesting details of missionaries who were engaged, in various parts of the world, in spreading the word of life among their benighted and oppressed brethren. The congregation were also addressed by the Rev. W. Tarbotton of Totnes, and other gentlemen.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 9, the wife of the Rev. A. F. SHAWYER, of Allanby-house school, near Maryport, of a son.

August 17, a daughter was born to the Sultan. She has been named Jamileh, or the Beautiful. The event has been celebrated by the usual illuminations and rejoicings. The Sultan has been the father of nine children, seven of whom, two sons and five daughters, are now living.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 11, at Carr's Lane chapel, Birmingham, by Rev. J. Alsop, Mr WILLIAM PHILLIPS, to Miss ANN LOWE, both of that town.

Sept. 12, at St John's, Hackney, by the Rev. Rupert I. Rowton, SAMUEL JAMES, eldest son of Mr Samuel ROWTON, of North place, Kingsland, to LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late John WHITTING, Esq., of Haggerstone.

Sept. 12, at Angel Street chapel, Worcester, by the Rev. Dr Redford, Mrs ELIZABETH SANDS, to Mr RICHARD GOODALL, corn factor, of Sussex place, Cheltenham.

Sept. 12, at the Independent chapel, Torrington, before the Revs — Buckpitt and G. Doe, LEWIS TAPLEY, Esq., solicitor, of Torrington, to Miss M. FRIENDSHIP, daughter of the late Mr J. Friendship, draper.

Sept. 13, at St Andrew's chapel, North Shields, by the Rev. A. Jack, the Rev. SAMUEL GOODALL, of Durham, to Miss ANN OGILVIE, daughter of Joseph Ogilvie, Esq., of North Shields.

Sept. 14, at Bethel chapel, Woburn, by the Rev. Samuel Weston, Mr JAMES SILVER, of Road street, Reading, to EMMA, eldest daughter of Mr J. W. BURNAM, of West street, Great Marlow.

Sept. 14, at the Independent chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr JABEZ GOSDEN, of Birstal, Yorkshire, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr THOMAS, supervisor of excise, of the former place.

Sept. 14, at the High Pavement chapel, Nottingham, Mr WINSTANLEY, of the county of Lancaster, to Miss LOWE, eldest daughter of Alfred Lowe, Esq., of High Fields house.

Sept. 12, at the Independent chapel, Ramsgate, by the Rev. H. J. Bevis, Mr J. W. REYNOLDS, son of Mr William Spencer Reynolds of Hoxton, London, to JANE, second daughter of Mr John WELLS of Ramsgate.

Sept. 13, at Cross Street chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. G. Robbards, Mr JOHN WOOD, of Merchants' square, Market street, to Miss MARY CLARKE of Salford.

Sept. 11, at the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, Hereford, by the Rev. J. F. James, Mr R. B. SHAXTON, of Bideford, Devonshire, first mate of the late ill-fated barque the Great Britain, to LOUISA MATILDA, third daughter of Mr James DAVIES, cabinet maker, Church street, Hereford, and grand-daughter to Sir John Briggs, Bart, formerly of Blackbrook, Monmouthshire.

DEATHS.

Sept. 6, JOHN NEWLAND, of Russell street, Hertford, aged 73. A member of the baptist church forty-five years.

Sept. 9, at his residence at Hampstead, Mr JAMES LINDSAY, in the 47th year of his age, the only son of Robert Lindsay, Esq., formerly of Hampstead and Hatton garden.

Sept. 10, at Hedington, near Oxford, RICHARD MORRIS THOMAS, Esq., for some years protector of slaves at Mauritius, and late president of the council and office administering the government of the Virgin islands.

Sept. 12, at Postern row, Tower hill, after a few days' illness, GEORGE PAUL, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr HARRIS, in his 21st year.

Sept. 14, CHARLOTTE, the beloved wife of David ALLAN, Esq., Compton terrace, Islington.

Sept. 17, at the residence of H. Abbott, Esq., the Limes, Canterbury, Mrs MORGAN, in her 105th year. She enjoyed an extraordinary share of health, and retained her faculties to the last.

Sept. 11, at his residence in Highbury, JOHN SYKES, aged 72 years.

Sept. 10, at the residence of his son, in Leeds, aged 71, the Rev. GEORGE MORLEY, late governor of the Wesleyan academy, Woodhouse grove. Mr Morley had traveled just half a century, having entered upon the Wesleyan itinerant ministry in 1792, when he was called upon to supply a vacancy in his native town soon after he began to preach. He originated the Wesleyan Missionary society, in its present form of home operations.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 15.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the 6th and 7th William IV, cap. 85:—

The Wesleyan chapel, Skipton, Yorkshire. C. Carr, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTS.

BONE, GEORGE BARNABAS, late of Leipsic road, Camberwell, builder, Sept. 26, Oct. 25: solicitors, Messrs Meymott and Sons, 86, Blackfriars road.

CAMBRIDGE, ROBERT JOHN, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, wine merchant, Sept. 29, Oct. 27: solicitor, Mr Packwood, Cheltenham.

DUFFIELD, CHARLES, Bath, grocer, Sept. 28, Oct. 27: solicitors, Mr Crosby, Bristol, and Mr C. Jay, 15, Sergeant's inn, London.

GREENSLADE, WILLIAM, 26, Swinton street, Gray's Inn lane, builder, Sept. 25, Oct. 25: solicitors, Messrs R. and W. Oldershaw, King's Arms yard, City.

HOOLE, WILLIAM, Sheffield, leather dresser, Oct. 7, 19: solicitor, Mr T. Branson, Sheffield.

LEWIS, ROBERT WILLIAM, Shenfield, Essex, farmer, Sept. 25, Oct. 21: solicitors, Messrs Watson and Co., Falcon square.

LISTER, JAMES CORBETT, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, wine merchant, Sept. 28, Nov. 2: solicitors, Messrs Phillips and Bolton, Wolverhampton.

METCALF, ENOS, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, currier, Sept. 26, Oct. 17: solicitors, Mr Allison, Darlington, and Mr Blackburn, Leeds.

PHILLIPS, STEPHEN, Brook street, Hanover square, carpet warehouseman, Sept. 26, Oct. 18: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, Cheapside.

PINO, THOMAS PRESTO, Liverpool, ship chandler, Sept. 29, Oct. 25: solicitors, Mr J. Hodgson, Liverpool, and Messrs Chester and Toulmin, Staple inn, London.

POPPELTON, CHARLES, York, linen manufacturer, Sept. 26, Oct. 17: solicitors, Mr R. H. Anderson, York, and Mr Blackburn, Leeds.

REID, ALEXANDER, late of Waterloo place, Middlesex, and Brumby, Denbighshire, but now of Chelsea Park cottage, Little Chelsea, iron manufacturer, Sept. 25, Oct. 31: solicitors, Messrs Venning and Co., Tokenhouse yard.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BRUCE, JOHN, Dundee, merchant, Sept. 21, Oct. 12.

Tuesday, September 19th.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

The Tabernacle, Branch road, Blackburn, Lancashire. E. Ellingthorpe, superintendent registrar.

The Albion chapel, Albion street, Sculcoates, Kingston-upon-Hull. William Chatham, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTS.

ABBOTT, JAMES, Amwell street, Middlesex, late of Milton-on-Thames, Kent, and Keynham, Somerset, builder, Sept. 26, Nov. 7: solicitor, Mr Jones, Mark lane.

BRITAIN, ELIZABETH, late of Bath, victualer, but now of Augusta place, Lyncombe hill, Somersetshire, out of business, Oct. 2, 31: Mr Norris, Devizes.

CARTWRIGHT, SAINT JOHN, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, grocer, Oct. 3 and 19: solicitors, Messrs Mee and Bigsby, East Retford; and Messrs Payne, Eddison, and Ford, Leeds.

MUNDEN, JAMES RICHARDSON, Barwick, Somersetshire, flax and tow spinner, September 30, October 31: solicitors, Messrs Turner and Hensman, 8, Basing lane, London; and Mr J. H. Terrell, Exeter.

MURRAY, JOHN, and BROWN, WILLIAM, Liverpool, millwrights, Oct. 9, 27: solicitors, Mr John Neal, Liverpool, and Messrs Hall and Co., 2, Verulam buildings, Gray's inn, London.

NEWSOME, JOSEPH, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer, October 3 and 24: solicitors, Mr Drew, Bermondsey; and Mr H. B. Harle, Leeds.

SMITH, WILLIAM MOUNTJOY, Strand, upholsterer and picture dealer, Sept. 26, Oct. 31: solicitor, Mr J. Bowen May, 14, Queen square, Bloomsbury.

WINNING, GEORGE, Dover street, Piccadilly, upholsterer, Sept. 27, Oct. 31: solicitors, Messrs H. and W. C. Sole, 68, Aldermanbury.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BUCHANAN, NORMAN, Trongate, Glasgow, commission merchant, Sept. 29, Oct. 27.

FRASER, JOHN, Clury, Inverness-shire, tacksman, Sept. 25, Oct. 16.

SIMPSON, ALEXANDER, Navity, Cromarty, Sept. 25, Oct. 16.

SPALDING, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, solicitor, Sept. 27, Oct. 18.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The price of stocks has fallen a little since our last, but there is scarcely any business transacting.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	95	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
4 per cent. Reduced	95	95	95	95	95	95
3½ per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per cent.	102½	102	102	102	102	102
Long Annuities	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	266½
Exchequer Bills	60pm	60pm	61pm	61pm	61pm	61pm
India Bonds	69pm	—	70pm	70pm	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	—	Mexican	36
Belgian	105	Peruvian	204
Brazilian	75	Portuguese 5 per cents	68
Buenos Ayres	27	Ditto 3 per cents	—
Columbian	25½	Russian	114½
Danish	87	Spanish Active	19
Dutch 2½ per cents	52½	Ditto Passive	44
Ditto 5 per cents	101½	Ditto Deferred	10½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	49	London and Brighton	35½
Birmingham & Gloucester	55	London & Croydon	12
Blackwall	44	London and Greenwich	44
Bristol and Exeter	51	Ditto New	41
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	25	Manchester & Birm.	29
Eastern Counties	81	Manchester and Leeds	81
Edinburgh and Glasgow	48½	Midland Counties	79
Great North of England	65	Ditto Quarter Shares	19½
Great Western	85½	North Midland	80
Ditto New	63	Ditto New	35
Ditto Fifths	16½	South Eastern and Dover	26
London and Birmingham	212	South Western	64½
Ditto Quarter Shares	56½	Ditto New	—

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Sept. 18.

We had a large show of wheat from Kent this morning, mostly new; and the quality being indifferent, sales were with difficulty made, though a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr was submitted to. Old was quite as dear as on Monday last. There has been an improved demand for foreign, and a fair extent of business has been transacted at 1s. per qr above the terms of this day's night.

The quantity of barley offering was not large, but few of the samples were fine, and prices receded 1s. to 2s. per qr for both malting and distilling sorts.

Beans and peas were held at previous terms.

Oats moved off very slowly, and were rather easier to buy.

Wheat, Red New	42 to 50	Malt, Ordinary	42 to 52
Fine	52 to 58	Pale	54 to 58
White	43 to 57	Rye	34 to 37
Fine	52 to 61	Peas, Hog	29 to 31
Flour, per sack	42 to 53	Maple	30 to 33
Barley	25 to 29	Boilers	32 to 36
Malting	30 to 34	Beans, Ticks	24 to 26

Beans, Pigeon	29 to 32	Wheat	15s. 0d.
Harrow	28 to 29	Barley	6 0
Oats, Feed	19 to 20	Oats	6 0
Fine	— to 21	Rye	8 6
Poland	20 to 22	Beans	10 6
Patato	20 to 22	Peas	9 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 15.

Wheat	53s. 0d.	Wheat	57s. 7d.
Barley	31 11	Barley	32 8
Oats	19 7	Oats	20 10
Rye	31 3	Rye	34 6
Beans	31 9	Beans	32 0
Peas	33 8	Peas	33 8

SEEDS.

The very fine weather has made the late prices of red cloverseed quite nominal; but white, from its scarcity, is held at much higher rates. Trefoil without alteration. Canary much cheaper. Tares 3d. to 6d. per bushel lower.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt
English, sowing	50s. to 60s.	English, red	46s. to 65s.
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	—
Ditto, crushing	36 to 41	Flemish, pale	44 to 52
Medit. & Odessa	40 to 43	Ditto, fine	54 to 70
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	—
Large	36 to 38	Ditto, fine	50 to 66
Canary, new	60 to 65	Old Hamb., red	42 to 52
Extra	63 to 70	Ditto, fine	50 to 70
Caraway, old	—	French, red	42 to 56
New	44 to 48	Ditto, white	—
Ryegrass, English	—	Coriander	15 to 20
Scotch	—	Old	16 to 20
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per ton
Brown, new	9 to 11	English, new	26½ to 27½
White	6 to 8	Linseed cakes	—
Trefoil	—	English	9½ to 10½ 0s.
Old	14 to 27	Foreign	5½ to 6½ 10s.
Tares, new	6 to 6 6	Rapeseed cakes	5½ to 5½ 10s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Sept. 18.

There was rather more demand for Irish butter of mild and prime quality, at full prices; and in the middling and inferior descriptions more was doing at lower rates; but the transactions altogether were only to a moderate amount. Prices—Carlow, 70s. to 76s.; Carrick, 70s. to 73s.; Waterford, 65s. to 71s.; Cork, 70s. to 71s.; Limerick, 66s. to 68s. on board, and in proportion landed. Foreign has advanced 2s. to 4s. per cwt, the quality being better and the supply short. In bacon, singed sides have moved rather slowly; the consumption however, for the time, is good, and prices steady. In bale and tierce middles we have no change. Hams are in request at full prices. Lard without alteration.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 18.

The market has been rather animated, in consequence of about 800 to 1000 new pockets having been brought forward, part of which have found buyers. The business done has been mostly in Sussex pockets and in Wealds. A supply from the other parts of Kent is daily expected. Owing to the ordinary tale about hops coming down light, the duty has receded to £145,000 for the kingdom, Farnham being £6000, and Worcester £9000 to £10,000. The new pockets fetched from 105s. to 124s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 18.

The beef trade was in a very depressed state, and the quotations suffered an abatement from those obtained on Monday last of quite 2d. per 8lbs., and nearly 200 beasts were driven away unsold. There was a large number of sheep on offer, but they were mostly of very middling quality. The prime old Downs, being scarce, sold freely at last week's prices, but all other breeds of sheep were quite 2d. per 8lbs. cheaper, and a clearance was not effected. There was rather an improved inquiry for lambs, the supply of which was good, but without the slightest advance in price. The veal trade was heavy, at a depression of 2d. per 8lbs. For pigs but little inquiry, yet late rates were sustained.

Beef	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	2 8 to 4 4	Pork	3 10 to 4 0
Lamb	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
Friday 642	9,220	373	326
Monday 3,423	32,670	148	293

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 18.

Inferior Beef 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.
Middling do 2 10 to 3 0	Mid. ditto 3 6 to 3 8
Prime large 3 0 to 3 2	Prime ditto 3 10 to 4 0
Prime small 3 4 to 3 6	Veal 3 4 to 4 4
Large Pork 2 10 to 3 6	Small Pork 3 8 to 3 10
Lamb	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 18.

About 200 sacks and baskets of potatoes have been imported from France and Holland in the past week, but their quality proves very inferior. From Essex and Kent full average supplies have been received, and mostly disposed of, at from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. per cwt.

COTTON.

The market has not, on the whole, been very animated. Prices of American have undergone little change. There has been a considerable business done in Brazil and Egyptian, at full prices. Surat remains as last quoted. Speculators have taken 21,800 American, 1000 Surat, and 400 Egyptian; and exporters 1000 American, 300 Pernambuco, and 200 Surat; and the sales altogether have amounted to 58,690 bales.

WOOL.

More activity has been manifested in this branch of trade during the past week, and the demand for most descriptions of foreign wool has been good. Prices are firmly maintained.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 16.—At per load of 36 trusses.	
Coarse Meadow 80s. to 88s.	New Clover Hay 80s. to 105s.
New ditto 60 to 87	Old ditto 100 to 118
Useful old ditto 90 to 94	Oat Straw 43 to 44
Fine Upland do 95 to 100	Wheat Straw 44 to 46

COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 18.

Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Hetton's, 18s. 6d.; Lambton's, 18s. 3d.; Hartlepool's, 18s. 6d.; Braddys Hetton's, 18s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 101.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

COFFEE.—There were not any public sales. The transactions by private contract were not important, but the market has a healthy appearance.

SUGAR.—120 hhds Barbadoes were sold by public auction, at 58s. 6d. to 66s. per cwt. The trade bought about 500 hhds and tierces. The refined market was rather lower. Brown grocery lumps were sold at 72s. to 73s. 6d., and standard lumps at 73s. 6d. to 74s. per cwt; best bonded crushed are 25s. 3d. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. 8000 bags Mauritius were sold in auction at full prices.

SALTPETRE.—3300 bags Calcutta were partly sold by auction at rather lower rates. 4½ per cent refraction, grey, fetched 25s. 6d. to 26s.; 9 to 6½ per cent refraction, 24s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt.

INDIGO.—The market is very steady, and the prices of the July sales are fully maintained.

Advertisements.

NEW "TRACTS FOR THE TIMES."

VILLAGE DIALOGUES, between the Hon. and Rev. Allcraft Incubus, A.M., his Family and Friends, the Rev. Dr Hookem, Sir James Gammon, and others, about National Education, Baptismal Regeneration, Confirmation, Apostolical Succession, and other "Church Matters." By Rowland Hill (the younger). Second Edition. Part 1, 1d.; Part 2, 2d.; with liberal allowance on numbers ordered for distribution.

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MISSION TO AFRICA.

THE COMMITTEE of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY respectfully call attention to this important field. They are now engaged in building a small vessel for the purpose of visiting various parts of the coast of Africa, round Fernando Po. Nine hundred miles of coast will thus be under missionary supervision.

The cost of this vessel will be upwards of £2000, towards which only £800 has been promised. Further donations will be thankfully received at the Mission House, 6, Fen court, London, where also full information may be obtained.

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Fen court, Sept. 16, 1843.

JOSEPH ANGUS, Sec.

Early in November will be published, Price Sixpence, THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ALMANACK for the Year 1844. Under the sanction of the council of the National Complete Suffrage Union.

The rapid and unprecedented success which has marked the progress of the Complete Suffrage agitation, and the growing interest which it excites in the public mind, clearly indicate that it will, at no distant period, become a great national movement for securing the political enfranchisement of the people. Its influence is already felt in almost every portion of the kingdom, and there is scarcely a city or borough of any importance, in England or Scotland, that does not possess a local organisation for carrying out its objects. From various causes, however, not the least of which is the uniform silence maintained, with one exception, by the leading organs of the daily press, with respect to the movement, the question has not attracted that share of public attention to which its present standing, and the future influence it is likely to exercise, justly entitle it. With a view, therefore, to assist in supplying the general want of information which prevails, as to the position and prospects of this cause, it is proposed to issue a Complete Suffrage Almanack for the ensuing year.

The plan of the work will be briefly as follows. It will be the object of the compiler to give it a twofold character—blending the useful intelligence usually found in such publications, with that kind of information more especially interesting to the friends of political equality—uniting, as far as possible, the requirements of an Almanack, with those of a Complete Suffrage manual. In connexion with the latter object it is proposed to give a succinct history of the rise, progress, and prospects of the Complete Suffrage movement, to furnish particulars as to the mode of carrying out its organisation, and the names of places in which associations have already been formed—to provide all needful information as to the position of the cause with respect to the representation of the country, its parliamentary supporters, a list of constituencies most favourable to its principles, and other useful intelligence, relative to the formation of election committees, the registration of voters, &c.

It will also form part of the proposed plan, to furnish a large amount of valuable information, illustrating the present inequality and inadequacy of the parliamentary representation, and to give various statistical facts bearing upon the question of class legislation. In a word, it is hoped that the Almanack will present, as far as possible, a bird's eye view of this great movement, and contain such other intelligence as is calculated to strengthen and recommend the great principles upon which it is based.

It is hoped that this imperfect sketch of the proposed publication will convey a general idea of its objects and intention. On the part of the compilers, no trouble or expense will be spared to make it in every way worthy of the support and encouragement of the friends of popular liberty and of the public in general; and they feel assured that so useful an undertaking will, if efficiently conducted, meet with general approbation and patronage.

London: Published by DAVIS and HASLER, at the Depository of the National Complete Suffrage Union, No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street and to be had of all Booksellers.

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